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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.
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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

ANOTHER TRAITOR OUT OF THE CABINET.

Resignation of Secretary Thompson.

Movements of Troops to the Southern Fortifications.

Extraordinary Reports of Affairs at Charleston.

Retention of Government Money by the South Carolina Authorities.

PROGRESS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Florida, Alabama and Mississippi to Secede Immediately.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The House Committee of Thirty-three to Take Final Action To-day.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan 8.

Secretary Thompson resigned his place in the Cabinet to-day. His conditional resignation has been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself—so Thompson charges—that no troops should be sent Southward without his knowledge. Thompson knew nothing of the sailing of the *Star of the West* until last evening.

It is currently reported that Mr. Thompson and the President had high words, in consequence of which the President hinted that he had better resign.

The news of the sailing of the *Star of the West* created intense excitement here, and great diversity of opinion exists as to her destination. The Southern hot-heads are rampant.

The steamer *Capt. Nones* has left Delaware Bay with forty men—destination believed to be Fort Castle. The North Carolina delegation are consequently indignant.

A detachment of sixty-eight dismounted dragoons passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from Carlisle (Penn.,) Barracks for Harper's Ferry, as a guard for the Government armory. They are ordered thither on the requisition of Superintendent Barbour.

Mr. Boteler strongly urged upon the War Department that it would not be politic to send them there at this time.

There was considerable excitement this morning, caused by the discovery that a large vessel-of-war was lying close under the shore in the east channel. Reports that troops were on board for this district were current all the morning. It finally proved to be the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, which was being brought up to receive her machinery at the Navy-yard. It is considered quite significant that the orders are to prepare her as soon as possible.

In the Committee of Thirty-three to-day, there was considerable discussion upon Mr. Dunn's proposition, submitted some time since. Two or three important propositions underwent criticism from various members, but no postive action was taken. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that final action shall be then taken for some adjustment, if any can be attained.

A systematic attempt is being made here, at Springfield, Illinois, and elsewhere, to break down the appointment of Mr. Cameron to the Cabinet. I am informed by a member of the Pennsylvania delegation that Mr. Cameron will positively withdraw his acceptance of the place tendered him. He says that the programme has been broken by Mr. Wilmot's defeat. If this be true, Pennsylvania will have no member of the Cabinet.

I have heard several Pennsylvanians, to-day, regretting the defeat of Mr. Wilmot for the Senatorship. His chances for some honorable mission are being freely canvassed.

One of Mr. Chase's most intimate friends from Ohio assures me to-night that he knows Mr. Chase would prefer to remain in the Senate, rather than take any place in the Cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which it is everywhere conceded will be given to Mr. Seward.

Several prominent members and Senators, who have been in consultation with Mr. Weed, now say that they have canvassed the entire ground, and see no chance of a compromise which the South will accept, not disgraceful to the Republicans and the Free States.

There has been for some days past unusual activity at the War and Navy Departments, consequent upon the large number of orders recently issued for the defence of the public property in this District.

The day has been very generally observed here, several military companies parading and drilling. Bells were rung and salutes were fired, drawing together large crowds in many instances. One or two disturbances occurred, but none very serious. The Washington Light Infantry voted not to tender their services as escort at Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. This is said to have created much ill feeling and excitement in the company.

A dispatch from Charleston announces that messages to Fort Sumter cannot be delivered, as there is no communication between the city and the fort.

I learn that Col. Craig—not Col. Young—was, at his own request, relieved from duty as the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and ordered to inspect the national arsenals. Having changed his mind, Mr. Holt reinstated him.

It is understood here that the Sub-Treasurer of Charleston has communicated the fact to the Government, that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any more drafts, not even to pay Anderson's men. All the cash in his vaults is to be retained there.

It is now ascertained that all the seceding States have drawn their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. The order from South Carolina was filled only a few days before the passage of the ordinance of secession.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

It is understood that prominent members of the diplomatic corps have addressed this Government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries, in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The Government, however, has not yet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina Postmasters, showing that business is progressing as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors' orders or pay and purchase of postage stamps.

The report circulated in this city for some days past, and telegraphed to Northern papers, to the effect that forty tons of shot, shell and powder, were recently shipped to New-Orleans by Adams & Co.'s Express, proves to be wholly incorrect.

Secretary Thompson to-day resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that, after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting on the 2d of January, the matter was again debated but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, sent 250 troops in the *Star of the West* to reinforce Anderson. Not learning of this till this morning, he forthwith resigned.

Rumors of the attack of the *Star of the West* in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Maj. Anderson, are rife everywhere, creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus is subject to the call of the Chairman. The resolutions of the Border State Committee will then again be the subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued from the British Government to the Consuls at the ports of the seceding States, to refuse certificates of clearances to English vessels, is denied; and it is added that Mr. Bunch, British Consul at Charleston, recognises the *de facto* Government, by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several Conventions.

Agents are here from the Southern States, and continue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has, for the present, refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One from Mississippi, starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

Information, which is considered reliable, has been received to the effect that Senator Cameron has declined a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREASON OF SECRETARY FLOYD—ARMING THE SOUTH FOR DISUNION, &C.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Your City cotemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, a few days ago, contained the following specious apology for one of the numerous acts of treason to the Union by which Secretary Floyd endeavored to efface from the public mind all recollection of his more despicable, if less noteworthy crimes:

> "Arms for the South.—The Evening *Post*, under the head of 'A Suspicious Proceeding,' publishes a rumor that 'five hundred cases of muskets, from the Watervliet Arsenal, opposite Troy, have been shipped to this City and put on board the steamer *Florida* for Savannah.'
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> As the *Post's* paragraph will be copied, with amplifications, into Republican papers throughout the country, it may be well to state the real facts upon which the above ridiculous report is probably based. Several weeks ago, five hundred cases of muskets *were* shipped to Savannah, to supply, it is said, the legal demand of Georgia for her quota of guns from the United States. There was no mystery about the transaction. The arms came down the Hudson River on a barge, and were taken on board the Savannah steamer like any other cargo. If this shipment had occured at any other time, it would have caused no remark. Its occurrence now, is explained by the fact that *Georgia had previously neglected to draw out the quota of arms to which she was entitled, and which the General Government could not legally or equitably deny to her.* Within a week or two, the Adjutant-General of this State has drawn all the arms to which New-York was entitled, and no good reason can be given why every other State, as long as it remains in the Union, should not exercise the same right."

It is a little singular that the State of Georgia should be entitled to a quota of ten thousand stand of arms, that being the number contained in five hundred cases, (as I learn from a highly intelligent officer of the service,) when the annual appropriation for arming the militia is only $200,000 per annum. The muskets are worth about $11 50 each, so that the ten thousand would cost $125,000. Now, if we reflect that the State of Georgia constituted, in 1850, only one thirtieth part of the Union, and that, at the present time, it bears a still smaller proportion to the whole, we shall see how absurd is the pretence that she has only received her proper share of arms. Divide $200,000 by thirty, and we have for her distributive share $6,666; so that the 10,000 muskets would be her quota for *eighteen years* and more. Perhaps the *Journal of Commerce* can reconcile these facts with its smooth and plausible statement.

It is well known that besides the arms thus given to the States, Secretary Floyd has been putting others in the Southern arsenals during the Summer, in order that the Secessionists may arm themselves whenever they see fit to rebel against the Government. There were not more than twenty thousand stand of arms in the Charleston Arsenal a year ago; there are now seventy thousand, if the Charleston papers can be relied upon. These arms were sent there to be seized by the State authorities, and no one can feel surprised that the present has been accepted. The mob in Savannah has imitated the Government of South Carolina, and among the latest items of news, we learn that the United States Government has been dispossessed of its armory at that place. Floyd was industriously engaged up to the date of his resignation, in sending arms and munitions of war to all the seceding States. This seems to have been the only public measure in which he took an interest. When not employed in arming the rebel States by disarming the Government which he had sworn to support, his attention seems to have been entirely occupied with various and complicated schemes for depleting the Treasury; and I know of no man who will have stronger claims to the gratitude of the rebellious States than he who did so much to bring dishonor and bankruptcy upon the Government of the Union, while he supplied its enemies with the sinews of war.

The *Journal of Commerce* insists that so long as the Union exists, each State is entitled to its share of the public arms set apart for arming the militia. The plain meaning of this suggestion in this connection is, that the Government of the United States is bound to arm and equip traitors for resistance to the laws and Constitution. Georgia has for months occupied an attitude of defiance to the Union; its authorities have called a Convention, whose members have pledged themselves in advance to secede and to make war upon the General Government, if necessary to consummate its overthrow; and with these facts standing out conspicuously before the world, an ancient journal, which has sung the praises of the Union to two or three generations of men, insists that the Government must put arms in the hands of these rebellious men. Who under the sun ever heard of a Government, until the present, sending cargoes of arms into a disaffected district, not to be used against the rebels, but to arm them? What would have been the fate of the English Government if this policy had been pursued? What if Washington had pursued this policy towards Pennsylvania during the Whisky Rebellion?

Secretary Floyd makes a virtue of necessity in pretending to throw up office on a point of honor. There is reason to believe, judging from the curt note of the President, in which the resignation of the Secretary is received without an expression of regret, and his kind offer to serve until a successor should be appointed is declined, that he was almost elbowed, not to say kicked, out of office. But if the resignation was in any respect voluntary, it was dictated by a desire to retrieve a career of dishonor and treachery in the present Union by turning Southern patriot. His treachery to the Union, and his robbery of its Arsenals and Armories to replenish those of the rebels, may make him such friends as Arnold had among the English; but he had reason to be conscious that nothing he could do in the Union would ever redeem his character, such as it was when he came into office.

In this connection, I will mention, that the disgraceful exit of Floyd puts to rest all fear among honest men, that his pet scheme of plunder, the De Groot Claim, will be paid. That claim is of itself, a load of infamy which no man's reputation could bear up under, and I feel assured that his successors in this and the coming administration, will give it a wide birth. Gen. Wilson in the Senate has moved to repeal the joint resolution on which it is based, which was put through the last Congress on false pretenses, not understood, I am willing to believe, by those who voted for it. The lobby, who are interested in it, therefore, may as well hang their harps upon the willow. A legal or Congressional investigation would at any time have expressed its fraudulent nature; but exposure is no longer necessary. The character of Floyd, which is at length understood, would be fatal to an honest claim for which he had shown so much solicitude.

Those friends of the Union in this city who look at affairs from a Southern standpoint, are bereft of the last hope. They regard war and dissolution as now inevitable. They make the mistake which Mr. Buchanan made at first, of supposing that the faintest resistance to the outrages of the puissant Republic of South Carolina will bring inevitable war in its train. But every cool-headed man sees that the humiliations which the Government has submitted to has only served to embolden the spirit of rebellion. These amiable friends of the Union would submit tamely to the seizure of the forts, the arsenals, and the revenue cutters, lest the fire-eaters should get angry and destroy us all. But there is reason to hope that this pusillanimous policy, which was dictated by men whose hearts were with the enemy, is now abandoned forever, and that the public property will be recaptured, at any cost, if not peaceably surrendered on demand. OBSERVER.

THE SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER AIKEN.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. UNDERWOOD.

Lieut. Jno. A. Underwood, late the First-Lieutenant of the United States revenue cutter *William Aiken*, has kindly furnished the following particulars of the disgraceful surrender of that vessel to the Secessionists by Capt. Napoleon (!) Coste.

About two weeks prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, in conversation Capt. Coste stated to Lieut. Underwood that he would not serve under Lincoln, and in case the State of South Carolina seceeded he would resign and place him in command of the cutter. Lieut. Underwood then consulted with Lieut. Porter, second officer of the *Aiken*, as to the proper course to be pursued to protect the rights of the Government in the vessel, and asked his opinion as to whether it would be better to take the vessel to the North, or to place her under the guns of fort Moultrie. The shortness of provisions on board, the reduced complement of men, and the inclement season, were considered grave objections to going to the North, and Lieut. Underwood decided that he would place the vessel under the protection of the fort, until he could communicate with the Department for instructions. He then asked of Maj. Anderson that, in case Capt. Coste resigned and placed him in command, he might find protection under the guns of the fort. Maj. Anderson promptly, and in the kindest manner acceded to his request.

A few days afterwards the vessel was hauled alongside the southern wharf for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned. While lying there the ordinance of secession was adopted. On the day before Maj. Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, (Dec. 26,) the cutter was hauled into the stream and anchored. The following day Lieut. Underwood, at 12 o'clock, went on shore, leaving Lieut. Porter on board, Capt. Coste in command, and the Revenue flag flying. In the course of the afternoon Capt. Coste called on Lieut. Underwood and stated that he had paid off the officers and crew up to the 26th of December; that he had hauled down the Revenue ensign and stowed it away, and had hoisted the Palmetto flag on the cutter. He also stated that *he was accountable to the authorities of the State for the vessel and all the property on board.*

Finding himself powerless to reclaim the vessel, or to obtain any control over her, Lieut. Underwood left Charleston and proceeded to Washington, where he reported the facts to the Treasury Department.

The *Aiken* is a fore-and-aft schooner of 80 tons, and is one of the fastest vessels of her class in the service. $1,200 were expended on her in Charleston last Summer for repairs. She originally cost the Government $5,000. Her armament consists of one twelve-pounder brass howitzer, working amidships, and a quantity of Maynard rifles. At last accounts, Capt. Coste was still in command of the *Aiken*, the other officers having reported themselves to the Department for orders.

RESIGNATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Lieut. Chapman and Master Mills, of the ship *Brooklyn*, have resigned.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

TROOPS FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH FOR BALTIMORE.

Leavenworth, K. T., Monday, Jan. 7.

The troops from Fort Leavenworth left this morning for Baltimore *via* St. Joseph, Chicago and Pittsburg. The force consists of two companies of Light Artillery, comprising 210 men with 130 horses. A force of 20 dragoons remain at Fort Leavenworth.

TROOPS FROM BOSTON FOR TORTUGAS.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Joseph Whitney*, of the Savannah line, Capt. Loveland, has been chartered by the Government to convey troops and munitions of war from this port to Fort Tortugas, near Key West, Florida. She sails on Thursday.

A BROOKLYN REGIMENT TO GARRISON FORT HAMILTON.

The Brooklyn *Star* of last evening makes the following statement:

> "We understand that the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Abel Smith, has received orders from head-quarters to place themselves on a war footing, preparatory to taking charge of Fort Hamilton on the withdrawal of the United States troops from the fort to a point where needed by the Government. The Thirteenth Regiment is composed of the following Companies:
>
> Company C, right flank, Capt. Morgan, 50 men.
> Company G, left flank, Capt. Thorne, 56 men.
> Company B, Capt. Sprague, 40 men.
> Company A, Capt. Smith, 40 men.
> Company D, Capt. Baldwin, 40 men.
> Company E, Capt. Sullivan, 45 men."

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

THE STATE TO SECEDE IMMEDIATELY.

Jackson, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession is now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety is intense.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were invited to seats.

A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defence.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Federal Jurisdiction of Property in Mississippi.

On Postal Affairs.

On a State Constitution.

On Naval and Military Affairs.

On the formation of a Southern Confederacy, to report by ordinance or otherwise.

A resolution of invitation to the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to seats was passed.

Much of the day was occupied in the discussion of the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

A dispatch was received from Georgia announcing the determination of that State to immediately secede. This was greeted with applause.

Adjourned till to-morrow, when the Committee on the Secession Ordinance will report.

The excitement is intense.

The galleries were full of ladies.

The military had a State parade to-day under a flag of 15 stars.

The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

The ordinance of immediate State secession, unanimously agreed upon in the Committee of 15, will pass the Convention to-morrow, while it is in secret session.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARDS SECESSION.

Tallahassee, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the Convention, and both delivered addresses. The latter also presented the documents from his State.

Judge McIntosh introduced a preamble and resolution, which was made a special order, as follows:

> *Whereas*, All hope of preserving the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the Slaveholding States has been finally dissipated by the recent indications of the strength of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States; therefore
>
> *Be it Resolved*, by the people of Florida, in Convention assembled, That it is undoubtedly the right of the several States of the Union to withdraw from the said Union at such time and for such cause as, in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and, in the opinion of this Convention, the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

The preamble and resolution were adopted—Ayes, 62; Nays, 5.

The Convention was in secret session most of the afternoon.

It is reported that the forts and other Federal property have been taken possession of by the Governor.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Montgomery, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

Dispatches to the Governor from Virginia, Florida and Mississippi were read to the Convention, which created enthusiasm.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider and report the necessity of action by the State.

The Convention determined upon a secret session by a large majority.

The seats of the two secession members from Shelby County were contested.

SECESSION IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The majority for immediate secession in this city is 380.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Committee of the House of Delegates having in charge the subject of a call of a Convention have prepared a bill which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting of the Convention, and the 7th for the election of Delegates.

The question of additional military force for the purpose of defence has been referred to a Committee. A resolution proposing to appropriate $10,000,000 for that purpose has been also referred.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Nashville, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature assembled to-day. The Governor's Message recommends that the question of calling a Convention be left to the people; and says the remedy for the present evils exists only in constitutional amendments, on the refusal whereof Tennessee should maintain her equality in, or independence out of the Union. He recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms. He leaves the bank suspension penalties to the discretion of the Legislature.

It is reported that Hon. S. S. Stanton and John H. Savage have left for Kentucky to fight a duel.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTIONS.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Two Conventions are in session, the Union and Douglas Democratic. They will probably resolve that Kentucky will not be satisfied with anything less than the concurrence of the North with Crittenden's propositions.

A dispatch from George Saunders to the President of the Union Convention, announcing the defeat of the Crittenden propositions, has been received. It created great excitement.

GOV. LANE OF INDIANA ON THE CRISIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated by a fine military parade here to-day. The Governor elect, who welcomed the military, made a short but patriotic speech. He claimed from them devotion to the Union and Constitution, and an enforcement of the laws. Some, he said, wished to live under the protection of a flag of one star, but he knew no other flag than that of his country; under it he would lead them to battle; under it he would live and die. He said, it is time to lay aside all partisan strife and cherish feelings of a common brotherhood.

A national salute was fired in honor of Maj. Anderson.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Conventions were held here to-day. The two former were quite fully attended. The Democrats nominated Gen. George Stark, of Nashua, for Governor. The Republicans nominated Hon. N. S. Berry, of Hebron, for Governor. The Unionists adjourned without making a nomination.

By order of the Democratic Convention, 233 guns were fired for the Union, Major Anderson, and the nominee for Governor. The several Conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

An unusual number of prominent men are now in this city from different counties in the State, mostly well-known Democrats. From significant indications I am confident they are scheming and maturing plans to call the Maryland Legislature together, independent of Gov. Hicks. No doubt this is contemplated at an early day, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

LETTER FROM GOV. HICKS TO SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

State of Maryland, Executive Chamber,
Annapolis, Dec. 13, 1860.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden:

Dear Sir: Without show and without reserve I write to say that in the minds and in the hearts of millions of our agitated and troubled country you occupy at this time no mean position.

The survivor and fit representative of the best and greatest man since the days of Washington, (Henry Clay,) all eyes are being turned to you as the wise, experienced, patriotic statesman, most likely and most competent to strike out some course, or propose some means as a salvo for the trouble and discord now reigning supreme in the land of our fathers—for *indeed* it should not be called ours. We are unworthy inheritors.

I pray God to clothe you with the physical strength, determination and good will to go forward in the good work of saving the Union. It is an up-hill work, I know, but can, must be done, and you, the bosom friend of the immortal Clay, are the forlorn hope. Many think that although he be dead, his mantle is upon you as survivor. The millions of perturbed spirits now look to *you* and the Committee of Thirty-three.

Great God! can it be that this once great and beautiful country—this Government, the admiration of the world, will or can be broken into fragments? No, oh, no, it cannot be!

Then, Sir, what is to be done in our extremity? Patriots, pure men, must stand up and beat back the powers of darkness.

They must, by prudence and perseverance, head off the fiends now engaged in the effort to overthrow this Government, the admiration of all civilized men.

Will you receive the suggestion herewith sent with the assurance of a modest, well-intended desire to aid you in your trying labors?

Stave off a collision; let the people have two weeks more for reflection, and *they* will take the matter in hand; and then farewell to the efforts of fanatics, for these dry brush piles, North and South, fired with the lava of hell, will be extinguished.

I have hope for the Union, notwithstanding the doleful condition of affairs. I regret the opposition to the formation of the *State's* Committee, and know that much of it is captious. Our State is said to be misrepresented in this Committee. Be it so. Yet Mr. Davis is a good man, an honest and bold man, not possessing as much policy, perhaps, as some men. I have not agreed with him in many things, but have confidence in his honesty and his nerve; and the latter is as important at this time as the first-mentioned valuable requisite. No change can be made in Committees, I suppose.

All should be cool for the present, but firm. Let South Carolina go without collision—the shedding of blood, I mean—till the 4th of March, and the extremists will be ashamed of what they are now endeavoring to do.

If it is at all in your power, I shall be much gratified and edified by a response to this crude and hurried scrawl, advising of things generally, as time and your excessive labors may allow.

With great respect, I am your very obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

THE EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes as follows:

> "Your remedy will never be found in secession. You have the example of South Carolina before you for this. She was to flourish a maritime and commercial State within a month after declaring her independence, and what is the fact? Her port is virtually blockaded. No vessels arrive, because the merchants of other countries and States fear to send them. They fear trouble, danger and loss. They know well enough that the insurance companies do not insure against the hazards of revolution, and therefore the cargoes and vessels remain at home. The practical result of South Carolina secession, for the present, is to drive all trade to the ports of New-York and other cities, where there is no risk and where there is no revolution. Even with freedom from duties, vessels from foreign ports would not prefer Charleston as a market at this time to New-York, for in the latter City they are always sure of a good profit, while in the former a larger one may be attended with all the dangers of revolutionary eras, when no man's property is safe."

Masonic Aid for Kansas.—At the meeting of Lafayette Masonic Lodge No. 64, Monday evening, an application was received from a Masonic lodge, in Kansas, for aid for the people there. The application was handsomely responded to by the Lodge, as a lodge, and also by the members individually.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Celebration of its Forty-sixth Anniversary by the Tammany Society.

ST. TAMMANY ON SECESSION.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Walbridge, Samuel J. Tilden, &c.

A grand banquet, in honor of the memory of Andrew Jackson, in connection with his renowned victory at New-Orleans, forty-six years ago, attracted nearly all the brothers of the Tammany Society, with many of their friends, to Tammany Hall last night. The affair had been gotten up in great haste, Mr. Brown, the landlord and caterer, having only received his instructions on Sunday night, but, nevertheless, in all respects it was perfect, and the large room presented a magnificent appearance. The decorations were very appropriate, and at the same time less profuse than has been usual, at Tammany, on similar occasions. In front of the balcony, which has usually been the reporters' gallery, but which was last night occupied by the band, was a framed likeness, in oil, of Old Hickory, the hero of the day, surmounted by a Cap of Liberty, and in large letters the name of "Washington." Beneath the portrait was suspended a framed copy of the "Declaration of Independence," while on either side were the names of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Wright. Around the Hall, at regular intervals, were hung the arms of the original thirteen States, with two oil portraits of Washington, and one each of Polk, Clay and Lafayette. One of the portraits of Washington, immediately behind the Grand Sachem's chair, was draped with the American flag. The following, in large letters, on wide spaces of canvas attached to the wall, nearly filled up one end of the room:

> "Indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*Washington.*
>
> "I shall stand by the Union and by all who stand by it."
>
> "I shall do justice to the whole country, and ask for the good of the whole country in all I do."
>
> "I mean to stand upon the Constitution; I need no other platform."—*Daniel Webster's Speech in the Senate, July 17, 1850.*

Of this latter quotation it is worthy of remark that last night was the first occasion when anything from Webster's works or speeches has been so used by way of motto, in Tammany Hall.

About 170 persons sat down to partake of an almost inexhaustible supply of "the best the market affords." After an activity and a perseverance, even exceeding those generally used at such prominent festive boards, the Grand Sachem, Mr. W. B. Kennedy, at the head of whose plate stood a bronze copy of Mills' statue of Jackson, in front of the Capitol at Washington, arose to extend a cordial welcome to the Brothers of the Society and all present, and to introduce the regular toasts, and regular speakers of the evening. The first toast, "The Day we Celebrate," after music from the band, was responded to by

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

He said that he had just returned from a long and weary journey, and was unprepared for any speech such as the occasion required, because in the present state of the country, it would be an error and a wrong to permit that occasion to pass unnoticed by the Democracy of this City. The anniversary they celebrated was that of a great victory won by arms, by one of the greatest men in the history of the country; and though he (the speaker) stood among Democrats, and was happy to render to that party the meed of admiration which it deserved for its glorious services to the country, and for its unwavering fidelity in all difficulties abroad and at home, still, on that occasion, he spoke not so much as a Democrat as an American citizen. [Loud applause.] For there were occasions, and this was one of them, when everything pertaining to party, yielded to an overwhelming sense of duty towards our common country. He would wrong himself if he spoke in anything but a comprehensive way, in view of the day itself, and of the magnitude of the crisis now impending over the country. Mr. Tilden proceeded to eulogize Gen. Jackson, in his military and his political capacities. There is no party, he said, to-day, but a Jacksonian Party. [Loud applause.] It was for us all to ask to-day what would be the conduct of Andrew Jackson, were he now present among us? [Immense and repeated applause.] It was he, who in a perilous crisis, said, "Our Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." [Cries of "Bravo."] We respond to that sentiment to-night, (proceeded the speaker,) with our entire hearts. I speak to no man, who is not a Union man, and who would not die in devotion to that Union, but I also speak to men who would only preserve the Union by proper means, and who are opposed to those who, by their fanatical impolicy would breake it up and destroy it. Jackson had to deal with a much less difficult subject than was before the country to-day, and also with a different state of the public mind. He had two-fifths of the people of South Carolina against three fifths, and in addition he enjoyed the confidence of all the other States, but as he did then he would do now, he would temper his energy with a spirit of conciliation. He exerted himself to remove every ground of complaint, so as to conciliate those who were dissatisfied. But our modern doctors propose the sword first and the olive branch afterwards. How different was Jackson's policy, and I trust that no man who hears me would wish his policy reversed. When I see whole communities united, as our Southern brethren are, with the common sentiment that they are in danger, I would (continued Mr. Tilden) say, in the language of Burke, "I know not how to draw a bill of indictment against a whole people;" and when I see such a people—the rich man and the laborer, the wealthy and the poor—making such universal and unanimous complaints, I am compelled to ask if there is not something in them. Whatever others may say, I am the last to advocate the use of the sword against my Southern brethren. I stand in favor of any reasonable compromise to prevent disturbing the Union of our Fathers. I would never unsheath the sword against those who fought with us in the great battles of the Revolution. If it should happen that fifteen, or fourteen, or twelve States should be well nigh unanimous that the policy of the North, or a faction of the North, was fatal to their interests, I should consider long, I should consider well, before I lighted the torch of civil war in this glorious Union.

During Mr. Tilden's speech, he was repeatedly interrupted by noisy conduct and loud talking on the part of several persons, who seemed to be getting hilarious over their cups, and the presiding officer had several times to call them to order. We doubt if Mr. Tilden was heard by one-half of the parties present. He was often inaudible, although he raised his voice to its utmost, even at the reporter's table.

The second toast, "The Union," was announced by the Grand Sachem, and amid repeated hurrahs, the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson rose to respond:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

As soon as the name of the venerable statesman had been announced, three lusty cheers were given, and then three more, and, to wind up, "three good old Tammany cheers for Daniel S. Dickinson."

The Chairman said: If gentlemen will please take their seats, and maintain order, we will hear the Governor.

Mr. Dickinson then spoke as follows:

I hardly expected to speak on coming here—but, if I had doubted what my duty was before, the very kind reception that I have received at your hands would teach me my duty now—as it is certainly my pleasure to comply with your wishes. In response to this toast, "Union." I may almost say at this time, when it is menaced and endangered—I might almost say with the apostle, "who is sufficient for these things?"—to speak in favor of the Union. The occasion of this celebration is the great and signal victory achieved over a haughty and powerful and foreign foe, who wished to try the experiment of conquering an independent people. But, while we meet to celebrate that great event in our history, and pay respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson—[Applause]—let us—[Renewed applause]—let us remember that it was an effort to subject *us* that brought that eminent individual into the field, and that the triumph there recorded handed down his name to posterity, although he had carved his name upon his country's history before, with his sword; yet his name was, from that time forward, handed down, and now rests before the American people—nay, before the world—a patriot, a sage, a hero and a statesman. [Applause, and A Voice—"That's *so*."] Andrew Jackson was a lover of the Union—a lover of the Constitution—and, while he declared that the Union must and should be preserved, he declared that it must be maintained upon the *principles of the Constitution*—[Applause]—those great principles of equality which, like the dews of Heaven, fall unseen and unfelt except by the richness and fullness they contribute to produce. The American Union—what is it? Look at it geographically. Go out with us upon the East to the St. Johns; go up to the North where Liberty is divided from Monarchy; go down over the South, where it is fanned by the gentle breezes of the tropics; and then scale the crags of the Rocky Mountains, and go out where the ocean rolls upon its golden sands, and then see all over this vast area, peace, plenty and happiness! Government, coming down like God's sunshine, upon all his children alike! Such a spectacle as has never been witnessed before, and such an one as, when this Union would be destroyed, as I apprehend man would never look upon again, as long as time rolls! [Sensation.] This is the American Union—liberty in its workings; but, since the Christian dispensation, where has Heaven ever before, in the rich plenitude of its mercy, vouchsafed such blessings to fall upon man as the American Union. [Enthusiastic applause.] It is now enjoyed by more than 30,000,000 of free and happy people. [Applause.] And do we not see in anticipation hundreds of millions coming; or, looking back upon the past, we can see its early history, and these humble beginnings—looking upon the great future we can see the cure of its abuses—while defending itself against the whole world in arms. [Applause.] Trace it; trace it through all its history—it was established from the old Confederacy and formed a more perfect union, establish justice, to provide domestic tranquillity, and to extend the blessings of liberty to its founders and to their children—posterity. See it now in the full tide of successful experiment; see this great tree of liberty planted by our beneficent fathers in Freedom's holy land—its roots have sunk deep down in the earth, and its trunk has reached over the Heavens, and its branches spread out to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and not only the children of the Union, but of the whole world, come here and repose under the shade of its branches, and subsist upon its fruits. [Applause.] But, in what blood and tears has that tree of Liberty been nurtured that it might be planted? How many were sent down by violence and butchery to bloody graves? How many by their unfaltering trust? How many little children lifted their hands to Heaven in prayer for that tree that offered them protection? [Applause.] Well may we say, 'Woodman, spare that tree." [Tremendous applause.] This Union, so beneficently founded, can be maintained only upon the great principles of justice and equality. *Can it be maintained by force? Can members of the Confederacy be coerced into fidelity? It is one thing to enforce the Constitution and maintain the laws—it is another thing to coerce a State.* Let men who thus think a State can be coerced, coerce the sun to shine with legal enactments—[applause and cries of "Good"]—coerce the rains of Heaven to fall on the just and the unjust alike—go and coerce the stars, and then coerce the tides to ebb and flow, and then go and coerce a free State into fidelity. [Thunders of applause.] Our Southern brethren possess an institution sensitive as property, sensitive socially, sensitive in every regard whatsoever. It has been warred for—it has been menaced until they have been gored beyond endurance. We are the stronger party numerically; we possess no such institution; and by our mutual compact we must extend to them kindness, fraternity and fellowship, and retrace our own wrong doings and place them upon the great principle of equality where the Constitution places them. [Cries of "Bravo," and applause.] This is the way to maintain the Union, and it can be maintained in no other manner—in no other way. We must show ourselves—not by platitudes, not by figures of speech, not by high sounding rhetoric—but show them in our practical attentions what we intend; whatever may have been our errors, to restore peace, and uphold the Constitution and the Union in these true principles of equality. [Applause and a voice "Forever."] Certainly, so long as time shall move. [A voice, "Good."] Our Republican brethren—for so I will call them, for we are brethren of a common destiny, and our interests are united—have ideas and doctrines—and they enforce them to some extent in their practice—offensive to the South. I do not believe that the ordinary principles ascribed to the Republican Party are the grounded principles of that party. *I believe that it constitutes their active trading capital,* ["Good," applause and laughter,] and has been seized upon as a kind of ready change to help them into power. But I believe there are men of conservatism enough in that party who, when called upon to act, will dispel this darkness in their party as the sun in its rising dispels the gloom of night.

A Voice—"True as the Holy Ghost," and applause.

They have had their attention directed to the dangers; they have seen themselves standing upon a precipice; they have become convinced that they have done injustice to their sister States that they knew not of, and I believe that they are disposed in the United States and in this State to do justice and extend equality to their sister States all over this country—lay coercion one side—put it out of view; let it not be called by this name or brought into the field to complicate the controversy. May these rights be granted; may our Southern brethren be contented with what they are entitled to—the great principle of equality. [Great applause.] Let us all endeavor to extend this equality to them; let us go on to the discharge of that great duty set before us—the political regeneration of mankind. [Applause.] Shall this Union be jeoparded? Shall these great and beneficent institutions that have been founded by our fathers be thrown away upon an abstraction—upon matters that cannot benefit any one if they are carried into practice? Let us all alike—East, West, North and South—see that there is no evil but what would be aggravated by a dissolution of the Union. Joined together we are powerful—separated we should become a prey to any enemy. We boast of the great and mighty strength of the North, and of the power and intrepidity of the South. We are children of a common parentage, and each and both have power to destroy, not only each other, but to destroy itself. *I go for maintaining this Union at all hazards*—[Great applause and three cheers]—and, in order to insure its maintenance I am for maintaining the principles of the Constitution. ["Hurrah," and applause.] I am for fighting the great battle of the Union with the Constitution for my sword. [Applause.] Let the South and the North have one great battle, but let it be to determine which shall elevate the principles of the Constitution highest—which shall show the greatest fidelity to the Constitution—which shall show the strongest testimony for the great principles of equality. Let us go on fighting the battles of the Constitution, but not battles of blood. [Applause.] There is danger, imminent danger—some tell us that there is not, but there is,

"If dark and despairing,
My sight I may conceal,
But man cannot cover
What God would reveal."

Years ago I said that the destruction of the American Union would be a second fall of man, [a voice—"That's so," "Bully for you," and cheers,] and more sin than at the first fall, because without temptation, and more fatal, because beyond redemption, [thunders of applause,] and I entertain the same opinion still. I know what this Union is; there are those living who helped to found it, and theirs are illustrious names suggested by the adornments of our walls on this occasion. We can say of our Ship of State:

"We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rung, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of our Hope"

Now, brethren, let us go together, and, maintaining the Union, let us invite our Southern brethren to come and rest around our family altar; where we are to be baptized at the same font, and to kneel at the same chancel—welcome, then, home again to the same hearth, and drink all together again at the pure gushing fountain of national liberty. [Enthusiastic cheering, during which Mr. Dickinson resumed his seat.]

Hon. Daniel Stetson, of Plattsburgh, replied to the third toast, "The Constitution of our Country." He proceeded, at some length, to show that the Constitution was sufficient to sustain all the requirements of the Union, and exhorted his hearers to lend all their vigor for its preservation. He was opposed to any idea that a State could legally secede, and would regard such a proposition as treasonable, only that those who think differently think they are in the right. Nevertheless no State *can* go out. [Hisses and applause.] Mr. Buchanan was quite right when he said that it was his duty to execute the laws, but he [the speaker] agreed with Mr. Dickinson that the execution of the laws was one thing, and the coercion of a State another.

The fourth toast of the evening was "The Memory of Andrew Jackson," which was replied to by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, who was greeted with loud applause:

GEN. H. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen and Brothers: I never mingle in these festive exercises, by which we commemorate that splendid achievement in American annals which closed the second war of our National Independence, at New-Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, but the austere and majestic figure of the illustrious commander of that occasion rises insensibly before me,—not simply as the unsurpassed warrior, but in the grander proportions of his eventful civic life—as the inflexible legislator, the pure and patriotic President, the firm and humble Christian, and the upright, stern and conscientious man. [Applause.] The grass is scarcely green upon the grave of the Hero of the Hermitage before thousands of intelligent and patriotic men, who perseveringly opposed him in life, are rendering to his memory and character the voluntary effusions of their gratitude and admiration. [Applause.] In the fierce conflict of party, and amid the transitory and contending passions of the hour, they were too much heated to do full justice to *his* acts while living, but who now render grateful homage to his memory, his life, and the unbending rectitude of his personal and official career. Let each man determine for himself how different would be the public sentiment of this country, at this eventful crisis if the spirit of that stern old Roman could again invest our public councils and the halls of legislation with some of that irresistible energy and patriotism which secured for Gen. Jackson the enthusiastic admiration of generous hearts in every quarter of the globe. [Applause.] How treason stood abashed in

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

PARTICULARS OF THE TREATY OF PEKING.

Renewal of the Bombardment of Gaeta.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO FRANCIS II.

The London Press on the American Crisis.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Palestine*, which left Liverpool at about 8 o'clock on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, arrived at this port last evening.

The following is the specie by the *Palestine:*

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Harbeck & Co	£5,000
Th. Vietor & Duckwitz	1,500
Bierwith & Rockoll	3,000

FROM HAVRE.

J. D. Vermilye	£90,000
Harbeck & Co	2,000
H. Burgy & Co	15,000
Kunkelman & Strecker	12,600

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool at about noon on Sunday, the 23d ult.

We publish below particulars of the treaty ratified on the 24th of October last, between Great Britain and China.

Various rumors were current in Paris as to the Italian question. According to one report, Russia and France had agreed to support FRANCIS II. in his stronghold at Gaeta until the Spring. Another report is that the Emperor NAPOLEON meditates the formation of a Southern Kingdom in Italy, the Sovereign of which is not to be VICTOR EMANUEL.

A Naples telegram of the 21st of December states upon reliable authority that the French fleet was about to quit its station off Gaeta, and that great demoralization prevailed among the beseiged army. The batteries planted on the heights of Tortola replied to the fire of the city.

The Pope delivered an allocution at a consistory held on the 17th instant. His Holiness spoke of the persecution of the Christians in Syria and China, and announced that the Grand Duke of Baden had violated the Pontifical concordat.

Placards had been posted upon the walls of Rome bearing the arms of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and the words, "We desire annexation to Sardinia." Crowds of people surrounded the bills, but the proceeding had led to no arrests.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE NEW TREATY.

PEKING, Monday, Oct. 31.

The treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified and the Convention signed here on the 24th Oct. by Lord ELGIN and Prince HUNG. The same formalities were gone through with Baron GROS on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at 8,000,000 taels in all.

The following is a summary of the Convention:

In Article 1, the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku forts last year.

Art. 2 stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Peking.

Art. 3 arranges the payment of the indemnity by instalments.

Art. 4 opens the port of Tien-tsin to trade.

Art. 5 removes the interdict on emigration.

Art. 6 cedes Howloon to the British Crown.

Art. 7 provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

Art. 8 orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China.

Art. 9 stipulates for the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

The Allied armies are to leave Peking on the 8th of November.

It is reported that the First Royals, the Eighty-seventh, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Marines proceed to England.

Lord ELGIN resides in Peking.

The Emperor is at Zhehal, in Tartary.

Messrs. BOWLBY, DE NORMAN and ANDERSON have been buried with great solemnity. BRABAZON was beheaded about the 21st September. The Abbé LUC also met with the same fate.

The sum of £100,000 has been exacted for the families of the British officers who have been murdered.

The Summer Palace of the Emperor was burnt by the British on the 18th October.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are menacing Ningpo.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1860.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, *via* Trieste, at 7½ P. M., from her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Dec. 18:

"Mr. LOCH has arrived with dispatches from China, and leaves this day for Malta. The ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin was exchanged and the Convention of Peking signed 24th of October. The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and would remain there till Nov. 9. The French army retired from Peking on the 1st of November. The English would remain till the Ambassadors left. A large force is to remain at Tien-tsin till the treaty conditions be fulfilled. Principal clauses are—Apology from the Emperor for the affair of Pei-ho last year. Ministers to reside at Peking. The indemnity fixed to be doubled. Tien-tsin to be opened to trade immediately. Emigration allowed. Howloon ceded to the British Crown. The treaty of Tien-tsin and the Convention of Peking to be put into immediate operation, and to be published throughout the Empire. The palaces of Yuen-min-yuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by the British forces. The bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese were brought in and buried with honors in the Russian cemetery on the 17th of October. Capt. BRABAZON and Abbé LUC were beheaded on or about the 21st of September, after the battle of Pahlichow. Their bodies have not been recovered. Indemnities are expected from the Chinese for the families of the deceased English and French. Ministers have left Shanghai for Tien-tsin. Maj. ANSON has arrived, charged with dispatches from Sir HOPE GRANT for the War Office, and leaves this day.

(Signed) H. RAVEN.

TRIESTE, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

ALARMING PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The United States may possibly come to understand the truth of the vulgar proverb, which is just as true of Constitutions as of youth, health, wealth, strength and beauty, that we never thoroughly know the value of a thing until we have lost it. The tendency of the present age lies probably in the direction of underrating the effect of institutions on men, and regarding national success and failure more as the result of race, temperament and climate than of laws and customs. But it is impossible to consider the history of the United States, since they emancipated themselves from the control of this country, without finding at every step reason to admire the extraordinary sagacity with which their Federal Constitution has been framed, and to appreciate the immense benefits which that Constitution has conferred. In the State Constitutions there is but little to attract particular attention. They show us ancient democracy modified by the modern principle of representation, a polity in which the will of the numerical majority rules without check and without effort. In the Federal Government, however, the violence of the Democratic principle is controlled by the operation of the Federal element, and the Senate gives a firmness to the Legislature and a wisdom to the Executive which mere Democracy could never supply. There is no doubt that the States of the Union are far better governed now *than they possibly can be under any Constitution which gives greater prominence to the principle of State independence.* But this is commonly considered among the least of its advantages. By the Federal Constitution the United States are made one of the principal Powers of the world. By the Federal Constitution they enjoy the advantage of the freest intercourse with each other, without giving up either uniformity of Customs or the most complete power of local taxation. If they would know the value of this advantage, let them study the tariffs of the Australian Colonies, and congratulate themselves on their freedom from the absurdity into which these younger settlements have fallen of long intercolonial Customs' lines stretching through an uninhabited interior. By this Constitution, also, has been realized what appears to us in Europe the utopian dream of an Amphictyonic Council deciding questions between independent nations which older countries must arrange by diplomacy or the sword. Happy America, if she knew her own blessings—happy if she were more disposed to cling to that which is her real strength and glory, and less inclined to vaunt advantages which she receives either as the gift of Nature, or which, like her ultra democratic institutions, are rather evils than benefits!

The last accounts from the United States place the position of things in a much more serious light than before. We believe we should be correct in saying that, as a class, American statesmen, some openly and the rest secretly, are opposed to the dissolution of the Union. It is an institution the advantages of which would be estimated exactly in proportion to the knowledge of the critic. A statesman must see in them the solution of innumerable difficulties, the strength, the ornament, and the safety of his country. Were the matter, then, left to the opinion of the statesmen of America, there would be no reason to doubt of the result. But, unhappily, it has passed out of the control of statesmen, and the question of Union or Disunion is managed by vulgar demagogues and furious bar-room politicians. In England a statesman must follow public opinion, but in America public opinion comes from a lower class, acts more speedily and more decidedly, and is less patient, because less accustomed to opposition, than in England. In the South the object of those who are really in favor of the Union, though they cannot venture to say so, has been to interpose a delay for holding a General Convention of the Slave States; but this well-meant overture has been set aside by the violence of an excited multitude, and the attempt to give an opportunity for the voice of reason to be heard has been frustrated. Foiling this, the more moderate members from the Southern States have been driven to show their desire for delay a little more openly, by urging that, at any rate, there is no advantage in meeting evils halfway, and that any movement against the integrity of the Union had better be deferred till the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to power on the 3d of March next. But to this it is answered—not, we must admit, without considerable force, from the point of view of those who use the argument—that if a disruption is to take place, it had better happen while a President favorable to the South is in office than when the reins of power have passed into the hands of a man whose election is the very cause, or at least the pretext, of disruption. Armed with this argument, the fiery spirits of the South are driving matters on with headlong speed. No time is given for reflection or calculation, and the object is to commit some at least of the Southern States to immediate action, before the excitement and irritation generated by the recent election have had time to cool. It is the belief of the authors of this reckless policy that, if they can succeed in irretrievably committing one or two States, the cooler and more reasonable States will have no choice but to follow in their wake. The South is at the present moment not a match for the North, and still less will it be so if its numbers be reduced by any amount of defection. It is thus that a single State may possess the power which we often see vested in a small knot of persons in our own party divisions—the power of deciding the issue to which both sides are committed. South Carolina and Georgia, for instance, can by their independent action propose to the other Southern States the dilemma—we must not say of remaining in the Union, for from the moment that a secession has been effected and recognized, the present Union is not so much diminished as dissolved, but—of choosing between two confederacies, the one in which they may play a leading part, and which possesses similar institutions to themselves, the other in which they will be certainly in a minority, and compelled to surrender all those points that are in dispute between the South and the North.

On the other hand, some of the Republican leaders, seeing the critical turn that affairs have suddenly taken, and the very decided and immediate action for which several of the leading States of the South are manifestly preparing themselves, are exhausting their ingenuity in inventing schemes of compromise and concession to the South so ample that should they be adopted, they would amount to a recantation by the North of the policy to which it stands committed, and a complete surrender of the fruits of their victory, in order to prevent a disruption. These overtures, we are told, have signally failed of success with the Republican party. It is sarcastically remarked that such plans may suit very well the views of gentlemen who have been actuated all along only by a wish to obtain the spoils of office, but that the Republican party is not prepared, like the Whigs, to make the Slavery question a means of obtaining power for its leaders, and then to abandon it as soon as power is obtained. The party is too much in earnest for its chiefs, and, while it refuses to make any concession, it is extremely doubtful whether any concession it could make would now conciliate the South. This movement is not made merely on sentimental grounds. The South have in their eye the advantages which they would gain by an exemption from the system of protection by which they have been made to pay tribute to the North (!) They believe that they will attract their own commerce to their own ports, and every State already sees in imagination its own capital the metropolis of a Confederated Union, and divides in anticipation among its principal citizens the lion's share of a new Federal revenue. In this conflict between the parts and the whole, between private interest and public advantage, we cannot doubt for a moment which ought to prevail; but Democracy in America is little used to check or control. What is a great public mischief may be, or may be imagined to be, a considerable advantage to individuals. No time is allowed for reflection, or for an appeal to good sense and public spirit, and it is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overthrow in a few short days of a Constitution which the greatest human wisdom was hardly sufficient to frame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness seems perfectly adequate to destroy.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF STATE INDEPENDENCE.

From the Liverpool Post.

Congress refusing to sanction secession, *all other nations must consider the Southern States part of the Republic.* Their flag will not be recognised, no port duties would be paid, and the law could not be enforced. They would be rebels, not a people. Then what about the runaway slaves? They could not be prevented; they would not be given up; and, unless they were emancipated, the emigration would be wholesale. A servile war could hardly be averted."

THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

From the City Article of the Times, Dec. 24.

The *Australasian*, for New-York, to-day has taken out, as was expected, a large sum in gold, the total being £170,000. These shipments create no uneasiness, since, like those lately made to Paris for the Bank of France, they are in great part exceptional. No crisis in America can affect this country injuriously at a period when she is not largely in debt to us, and when the alarm is from political discord, and not from want of material prosperity. America cannot draw from us more than we owe, or more than we find it convenient to send for the purchase of securities or produce at a low price. If we take an extra quantity of these, owing to the crisis, we shall require or be disposed to import less for the future. Stocks purchased on mere speculation will for the most part go back when a rebound occurs. The idea of a sympathetic panic on this side from anything now taking place in the United States is, therefore, an entire delusion. The rise during the past week in the price of wheat is a serious feature, indicating, as it does, in the face of enormous arrivals, that our crop has proved much worse, both in quantity and quality, than was anticipated; but any outflow of gold from that cause is not to be regarded as having any connection with the American panic. If an extra quantity of grain is found necessary, it must be obtained from some foreign country, and whether we make payment to Russia, Germany, Turkey or America is of very inferior importance, except that America, as soon as her present condition shall have passed away, which may be the case at any instant, will be likely to prove the best customer in return. The confusion prevalent at New-York has caused that market to be selected for the moment as the most advantageous for buyers, but we have yet to see whether the fact, never before witnessed, is now to occur of political panic operating with more power to cause a fall in prices than can be exercised by a steady ready-money demand in raising them.

From the London News, Dec. 24.

Five or six weeks ago, when the contingency of a drain of gold to America was first discussed, rather serious apprehensions were generally entertained with regard to the probable effect upon our money market. On former occasions much stringency has been caused by the mere withholding of the specie remittances which are ordinarily received from America; a good deal of countenance was, therefore, given to the view that the reversal of the ordinary course of trade involved in a flow of gold from this side would greatly inconvenience us. Amid all the uncertainty in which the course of affairs in America is still enshrouded, it is very satisfactory to notice how lightly the burden has fallen upon us. It is now just four weeks since specie shipments commenced to New-York; and now that we are anxiously watching the effect produced in America by the relief which we have sent over, it may be useful to recapitulate below the remittances in the order in which they have occurred. The statement is as follows:

Sailed.	Vessels.	Amount.
Nov. 28	New-York	£10,000
Dec. 1	Europa	108,500
Dec. 5	Atlantic	149,450
Dec. 5	Etna	79,000
Dec. 5	Borussia	3,500
Dec. 8	Persia	620,000
Dec. 11	Jura	2,900
Dec. 12	Fulton	49,490
Dec. 12	City of Manchester	7,631
Dec. 14	Anglo-Saxon	5,000
Dec. 15	Canada	202,000
Dec. 19	Kangaroo	82,000
Dec. 20	North American	1,777
Dec. 22	Australasian	170,000
Total		£1,482,248

It is worthy of notice that the stock of coin and bullion in the Bank of England, which was £13,860,376 when these shipments commenced, is now £13,331,270, so that the dispatch of £1,482,248 to America has been accompanied by a falling off of only £529,106 in the stock in the Bank. So far as the Bank returns go, we appear to have helped America greatly without hurting ourselves. It is a question of interest—how happens it that the metalic reserve in the Bank has not been diminished to the full extent of this drain? The principal cause is, no doubt, that the remittances to America are in the form of sovereigns, considerable amounts of which may occasionally be procured from the private and joint-stock bankers, without it becoming necessary to apply to the Bank of England. This is especially the case at the present period, when many of the revenue payments made to the Bank consist of sovereigns drawn from various provincial depositories. Had it not been for the demand for America, the coin and bullion in the Bank would, no doubt, have increased considerably during the period referred to. It is, of course, not to be contested that the general supply of coin in the Kingdom must have been diminished to the full extent of the shipments to America, and that hereafter some considerable drafts may be made upon the Bank of England for provincial use; but, as the degree of importance attaching to any foreign drain depends principally upon the effect which it produces upon the position of the Bank of England, the ease with which that establishment has hitherto met all the demands on American account forms a legitimate cause for congratulation.

The considerations to which we have alluded become the more worthy of notice in face of the fact that, if we go one week further back, viz., to the 21st November, we find that the coin and bullion in the Bank have *decreased* to the extent of only £25,861 during the period of this active drain to America. The total held on the 21st November was £13,357,131; it is now, as already stated, £13,331,270. Within the same period the Bank of England have received from the Bank of France a total of £1,113,767 in silver, in addition to a further amount which does not appear in their returns, having been sold to the Mint or to other buyers. It is understood, however, that as each supply of silver comes over the French Bank receive value for it.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO FRANCIS II.

GAETA, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

An enormous quantity of shot and shell was thrown into Gaeta yesterday by the Sardinians. Some fell into the garden of the palace, where the King and Queen were dining with the Ambassador. The bombardment has since slackened. The damage in the town is not considerable. The King has received a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON, who expresses sympathy for the King, but tells him he has carried on the siege long enough for his honor. The King, in reply, thanked the Emperor, but added that he considered it his duty to persist in the defence.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

The generally uncertain and unsatisfactory tone of the French Press leads me to attribute more importance than I should otherwise have done to the following letter, which the *Courrier du Dimanche* publishes at the head of its leading column:

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1860.

Again a change—and this time a very marked one—in the attitude of the Powers with respect to the young King of Naples. The Emperor NAPOLEON has once more allowed himself to be moved by the misfortunes of FRANCIS II., and Russia and Prussia, escorted by the German Powers, have, within the last three days, interested themselves more warmly than ever in the destinies of the Neapolitan Bourbons. The French fleet remains, and will remain to protect Gaeta, at least until further orders. Russia is most especially active in this diplomatic movement. She hopes not only to protect FRANCIS II. for the moment, but to secure his future restoration to his throne. M. DE BRUNOW, at London, and no doubt M. DE KISSELEFF at Paris, argue that if, on the one hand, the young king can be kept at Gaeta for a month or two longer, and if, on the other, the hopes of the Italian revolutionists to get up a war in the Spring can be cut from under them, FRANCIS II. will recover his crown. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is, therefore, most attentively watching every movement of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

KOSSUTH ON GARIBALDI AND AUSTRIA.

At a *soirée*, held by the Garibaldi Committee in Glasgow, the following letter from M. KOSSUTH was read:

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1860.

Robt. McTear, Esq., Secretary Garibaldi Fund Committee:

DEAR SIR: I beg to thank the Committee of the Garibaldi Fund for inviting me to the *soirée* to be held to-morrow on the occasion of closing the fund. To my sincere regret I am prevented from attending the meeting, but most heartily do I concur in the homage of admiration which I expect the meeting to pay to GARIBALDI, the glorious liberator of Southern Italy. Never surpassed by any one in heroism, rarely equaled in civic virtue and patriotic self-abnegation, his name will shine with imperishable lustre among the noblest, best, and greatest of all ages, while he most assuredly is the great man of our own age. I beg to congratulate both the Committee on the success, so well-deserved by their earnestness of purpose, and the subscribers on the liberal spirit which they displayed in responding to the appeal. This spirit, however, is nothing new to me. I had the good fortune frequently to enjoy the privilege of public and private friendly intercourse with the people of Scotland in general, and with the citizens of Glasgow in particular. I know how true and earnest they are in the sympathies for the cause of liberty. With them these sympathies are not a matter of momentary ebullition, but are a matter of principle, of strong conviction, of correct reasoning, and comprehensive views—a matter of the head not less than of the heart. Neither can I have the slightest doubt that although the proceedings of the Garibaldi Fund Society shall have been closed with this *soirée*, the people of Scotland will not abate in their determination to closely watch the phases and interests of the Italian question, and to bring the weight of their opinions to bear on the policy of the British Government when required. I regret to say they have occasion to be watchful even now. To be sure most wonderful is the progress which the cause of Italian unity and independence has made within the last year. But the end is not yet by-and-bye. Austria still stands in arms on the Mincio. Her impious foot is still planted on the neck of fair Venetia. Unless that foot is removed, unless Austria is thrown out, Italy is not one, and her independence is not worth one year's purchase. I shall say no more: to have the Italian question definitively resolved, it is not enough to have thrown out the Austrian from Italy, she must be thrown out in a manner that will leave her powerless, even to go there again. Europe is sick of those hand-to-mouth diplomatic trickeries of antiquated craft, which solve no problem, decide no question, and only leave to posterity the curse of ever-recurring disputes about aggravated uncertainties. The political problems of the age require solution. Europe wants not armed truces which drain uselessly the life sweat of nations. Europe wants peace, which only the rule of right founded on liberty and contentment can give. Europe wants secure tranquillity, which only the satisfaction of legitimate national aspirations can give. In the way of that peace, of that tranquillity, stands the House of Austria. Her very existence as a first rate Power is a source of eternal discord, troubles, wants, revolutions in Europe. Good for nothing on earth, she forms the great European nuisance, without the removing of which there can be no peace, no tranquillity in Europe. The removal of that nuisance is an imperative desideratum and a logical complement of the Italian question. I am not wanted to enlarge on this truth. It is perfectly understood in Scotland, and is inseparably blended with the instincts of the people of Scotland. Lately yet, when the Garibaldi Fund Committe first issued its appeal, the very first contributor who sent in his pound sterling to the fund, sent in another pound for me. That pound was, at my request, added to the Garibaldi fund. I regret not to know from whom it came, as I should like to give him in public my thanks. I allude to this fact as presenting an appropriate evidence how, in the opinions of the people of Scotland, the cause of Italy is inseparable from the cause of Hungary; so much so, that whoever wishes Italy to be independent, must wish Hungary to become independent. Such are the opinions of the people of Scotland. But the opinions of their Government are not in keeping with the opinions of the people. They (the Government) have nothing to gainsay against the Italians doing as they may with the King of Naples that was, and with the Pope, whose temporal power is going, going, gone! And so far so good. But as to Austria and her rule over Venice, that is different in the opinions and aspirations of the British Government. Still nervously clinging to the long exploded antiquated prejudice (which at all times was a prejudice,) but which, to-day, is a prejudice scarcely fit for a nursery tale; still clinging, I say, to the antiquated prejudice that "Austria is necessary to England," the English Government, while advocating the principle of non-interference, actually do in every possible manner intermeddle with the natural logic of the Italian question as far as Venetia is concerned; they use persuasion, menaces, threats, to prevent Italy from emancipating Venice; hostile, most decidedly hostile to the national aspirations of Hungary, they set themselves up as keepers and protectors of the unmolested safety of that great European nuisance, which answers to the name—Austria; they go so far in their fond, one might almost say amorous, solicitude for that old decrepit sinner, as not only to fly into passion on her account, not only to forget that calm, dignified civility in diplomatic intercourse, which gives authority to the strong, but they actually take upon themselves to act the police for Austria, watching the doings of the Hungarian emigration in foreign countries; nay, while a few years ago England did not shrink from a great war rather than allow Russia to invade the Danubian Principalities, at this moment (unless I am strangely misinformed) the English Government approves of the menace of Russia to occupy those Principalities in case there would be reason to believe that some little mischief might possibly come from that quarter against the safety of Austria's usurpatory rule over Hungary. Really, there is urgent occasion not to relax in watchfulness. I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

KOSSUTH.

Austrian Reforms.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a circular addressed by Baron VON SCHMERLING to the Governors of the provinces, explaining the leading principles of his policy. The Baron says:

"It is the mission of the Ministers of State to carry out fully and effectively the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor as expressed in the Imperial manifesto of Oct. 20. As regards freedom of religious worship, it is the will of the Emperor that political and civil rights shall in that respect also be preserved against any encroachment, and that the mutual relations of the different confessions shall be established upon an equitable footing, and upon the real love for one's neighbor. Public instruction will be promoted by every possible means. The free development of the nationalities is accorded." With respect to the public Press, every preventive interference is removed. "The development of agriculture, commerce and industry will be pursued with redoubled energy on the path hitherto followed. The communes will hitherto enjoy an independent existence. The administration of justice is to be separated from the governmental administration. Publicity and the oral form of proceeding are to be introduced into the civil and penal courts of law."

As regards the Provincial Statutes, the Minister of State has been authorized to introduce into the fundamental laws the principle of representation of the different interests by means of direct elections and the extension of electoral rights and eligibility, the right of initiative, and the publicity of debates.

On the Council of the Empire, to whose province belongs the general legislation, while the Provincial Diets are only competent to legislate on provincial questions, is therefore conferred the right of originating projects of law and publicity of debates.

The Council of the Empire will be composed of members unconditionally elected by the Provincial Diets, and will, besides, receive additional members.

The Provincial Governments of the minor Crownlands, recently suppressed, are to be reëstablished.

In conclusion, Baron SCHMERLING exhorts the public functionaries to a conscientious discharge of their duties, to the furtherance of the interests of the inhabitants of their provinces, to a strict observance of the laws, and to candor in their official reports on the condition of the country.

Latest Money News.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Yesterday was kept as a holiday as far as possible. The Stock Exchange was entirely closed. The Bank was open, but there were scarcely any applications for discounts, and no bullion operations took place.

The rise in the Corn market yesterday is partly attributed to the improved condition of samples in consequence of the frost.

Accounts from Paris state that trade is rather worse.

The commercial accounts from New-York elicit conflicting opinions.

The *Daily News* says they indicate a continued feeling of discouragement in all commercial circles.

The *Times* presents a more hopeful view, and notices a rally of about 5 per cent. in most of the principal stocks, although no specie from this country had yet come upon the market—the *Europa*, with £108,500, having only just reached Boston as the mail left. The Bank return for the week showed a small increase in the stock of bullion, and, the *Times* adds, there was evidently a better feeling in all quarters.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Millenial Management—An Era of Amicable Suits—Merry Methods of our Sovereign Squatters—Dave Scannell, Chief of the Firemen—Just One Murder—State Messenger Weeks—The End of Delazon Smith—Where Gwin Gained a Point, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

"Amicable suits" are all the rage. I wrote you a while ago that there was some prospect of trouble between the incumbents of the municipal offices and the men newly elected to the places. An omission in our Consolidation act left it always in doubt when the terms of office began, and to prevent accidents, the precaution had always been taken to elect every year, scrupulously giving to each man, however, the full term for which the law required that he should be chosen. But the luxury of an unnecessary election was not appreciated by some of the *ins*, and they proposed to test their rights to hold over. But all parties agreed to be good-natured about it. HOSSEFROSS (old) and BOHEN (new) Street Commissioners, agreed upon a case, and went before Judge NORTON, of the Twelfth District Court. The day that the suit was started the Judge rendered a decision. He believed the new man entitled to the office, but if he should so decide, and the Supreme Court should reverse the decision, it would make confusion in the office, where an immense amount of business was daily proceeding. If they mutually consented to have a decision entered for the old occupant, he would permit it. The parties agreed, the appeal was instantly taken to the Supreme Court, and the office by it given to the new man. So the new and the old shook hands, and that peril was ended. District-Attorney BROWN's was a little different case. Mr. PORTER had been elected to his place. They made up a case, sent it to the Supreme Court, and there the decision was of a different tenor. BROWN was decided to be entitled to the office, and PORTER graciously retired from all pretensions to it.

Auditor HALE is disposed to hold over. Mr. TENNENT got a larger vote as HALE's successor, than any other man got for any other position at the late election. Though still a different point of law is involved, TENNENT is not much disposed to litigate for his right.

JONATHAN HUNT, Tax Collector, thought he saw in a late decision of the Supreme Court a ruling that covered his case, and voluntarily he surrendered an office, variously estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $50,000 a year, to Mr. WASHBURN, who pledges himself to reserve from its proceeds but $8,000 a year—the rest to turn over to the City Treasury. Are here not intimations that it is a millenial sun that rises on pleasant mornings over Mount Diabolo and sinks nightly behind Russian Hill? Did you get as cheaply, neatly and expeditiously over your Street Commission squabble?

We had another election on Monday—the Fire Department voting for a Chief. I am sorry to say that DAVE SCANNELL, a New-Yorker, whipped out his competitor, BOB CUSHING, by 101 votes. Both were good firemen, but both had antecedents, and DAVE's were much the worse of the two. BOB had worked so well for the People at the general election, that the Reform Party in the Department made the mistake of nominating him for Chief. Not being precisely the man to command the Reform strength, he was not well supported, and the Roughs won the day. The man who has been Chief for the last three years is FRANK WHITNEY, the King of the Dashaways, a royal good-fellow, who made honorable the red-shirt and fire-cap. It was a great pity that his sort of men did not insist upon renominating him. The impression is, that SCANNELL will attempt himself the *rôle* of a reformer, and like FERNANDO WOOD, while he was the "model Mayor," manage matters marvelously well; and yet it is a pity that he was not whipped, for since the City Government is in the hands of honest, no-party men—since the State Administration is in the hands of a fresh, purged Douglas Democracy, and Uncle ABE is expected to swap out the Federal offices, there was no crevice or corner into which a professional loafer could creep with expectation of finding a crumb of patronage. If the honest sort of men had retained the Fire Department they would have starved out this Winter. This is the principal reason why it was earnestly hoped that SCANNELL would be defeated. Personally he will do well, we have no fears.

We have very few crimes against property here now-a-days,—few mean crimes; the larger portion of the criminal docket records crimes against the person,—assault and battery is quite popular; forcible entry and squatting behind a pistol, upon other people's land, is an every-day entertainment, and once in a while yet we have a murder. Last Saturday night a colored man, JOHN CLARKSON, a waiter on a river steamer, stopped down to arrange a little matter of the heart. He had been engaged to a beautiful light mulatto, CAROLINE F. PARK, who came out from Philadelphia two years ago, and was living with her aunt in the house of F. A. WOODWORTH, a wealthy citizen. CLARKSON was jealous of a lighter colored negro, then himself one of WOODWORTH's man servants. He told CAROLINE she must not speak to the fellow, or indeed to "any other nigger." The poor girl lost her appetite in presence of such a jealous fellow, and confessed to her aunt that she did not want to marry him. On Saturday night he went to WOODWORTH's house, eat dinner with the servants, and while still at it jumped up, and throwing his arm lovingly around the lass, cut her throat with a razor, and then gave chase to the negro boys. Before he had done more mischief he was captured and confined.

But our squatter riots are a peculiar feature of our society. They are sometimes equally amusing and bloody. Possession being nine-tenths of the law, it is customary for the claimant to a lot on the sand-hill to bring suit of ejectment in the morning, and then lie in wait about the coveted premises, ready to jump them the moment that the family in possession all happen outside the door. Another bolder policy is to go up to a squatter's cabin and begin to abuse its inmates. If he comes out and proceeds to knock down the disturber of the peace, he has lost his game; for up to Court goes the blackened eye, a warrant of arrest is issued, and while the accused awaits his examination the complainant rushes upon the premises, invests them with a couple of armed men and a big dog, and the old squatter must bring a suit of ejectment against the new one, or risk a fresh charge some morning of rioting. These are the clouds that obscure pretty often the face of our millenial sun.

It used to be said that San Franciscans would not go around the corner to see JULIUS CÆSAR; not that it would not be gratifying to hear anything the old gentleman might have to say, but that they would presume they had already seen greater sights than he. We often speak of the town's being excited, but it is only a figure of speech. I have never seen the town excited. It is very apt to be in earnest, and whatever is the topic of the day, 80,000 people—throwing off the Chinese—talk about it at the same time. Everybody reads the papers. Everybody sees through their humbug whenever they attempt anything of that sort. If a man writes a sensation article for a newspaper he might as well write "gammon" over it as not, for to all manner of sensations the San Francisco eye is peeled. Judging from your columns, and from private letters, I think it probable that there was more excitement and enthusiasm in many a little school district on Long Island than in this city during the late campaign. Our people turned the issues over, came to their conclusions, went to the meetings to enjoy the speaking, and finally voted. Nobody lost a day's work, and would not if the Union were to be split from stem to stern. If any speaker got excited, he seemed to the public to be making "a judy" of himself. But, because we pride ourselves on our equanimity, is no reason why President LINCOLN should not make a clean sweep of the Federal offices. And may he have all the wisdom of all the Antonines in the choice he makes of standard-bearers for his party here. If he does not let starve the great majority of the blowers who have kept the Republican Party in peril here ever since—in prospect of the spoils—they joined themselves to it, he will not win our affections. If he selects his appointees from our quiet, solid men of principle, who have a profession besides politics, the State is henceforth sound for all Republican measures.

The Douglas men are confident that they will select a United States Senator after their own heart this Winter. Though in a minority in the Assembly, they have a majority in the Senate sufficient to enable them, they think, to elect their caucus nominees if they can only get the two Houses into joint Convention. At least they will have but three or four members to convert to be sure of their purpose. GWIN apparently is dead. But once before the cat lay in the meal-tub utterly lifeless, when, by a bargain with BRODERICK, suddenly he revived a Senator for six year's more. It is the remembrance of this fact that keeps the mourners in weeds and tears. They still fear that by some miracle the dead doctor may again revive and go back once more to lord it over us. The only serious contestant for the Senatorship among Breckinridge forces was Gov. WELLER. J. B. sends him off to Mexico, and if he is verdant enough to accept the outfit and start, GWIN's feeble chances for a reëlection, are already multiplied by two.

No particulars of the death of Ex-Senator DELAZON SMITH were received here until yesterday. If you have not already, you will be glad to publish, the following from the Portland *Times*, of Nov. 24. Note how piously the *Times'* man goes up backward to cover the infirmities of the deceased:

"Mr. SMITH spoke in Portland on the eve preceding the election. He was in the city, and about in his usual health on election day and the day following. He was taken suddenly ill, and gave indications of the presence of *unwholesome fluids upon the stomach.* Some had thought that he had taken poison, but the most reasonable inference is, that the over-exertions he has made during the canvas, and a neglect to care for his health, produced that condition of the stomach and bowels which induced death. He continued growing worse, with occasional intervals of relaxation of the disease, till Sunday morning last, at 6 o'clock A. M., when he expired, almost without a groan. We learn that everything, which medical skill and kind nursing could effect, was done for him, during his entire illness. His wife and other members of his family attended him during the last days of his illness.

Thus has perished a man who has made his mark in Oregon, both during her Territorial and State existence. His record has been made up for the archives of the State, and all can search and read for themselves. Of his private virtues we have but little knowledge, never having enjoyed but little of his social acquaintance. He is reported to have been a warm friend, but an implacable enemy; as such he had warm personal friends and bitter foes."

The *Oregonian* adds that the Senator's remains were received with great respect at Albany, and that some 800 people turned out at the funeral. Rev. Dr. PEARNE preached the sermon, and the Masons conducted the burial. An Oregonian tells me that the Senator was first conveyed to the hospital, and would have ended his life there, but that a Republican, Mr. HULL, finding him friendless there, removed him to his own house, and nursed like a brother the dying Senator.

Our Presidential Electors have met, and cast the vote of the State for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The messenger selected to convey the Electoral lists to Washington is WILLIAM H. WEEKS, the fat and jolly stump-speaker. This is the same WEEKS who, while making a speech early in the late campaign, on being reminded that somebody had preserved an old speech of his, in which he abused HAMLIN, said:

"Well, I don't know but I did; for when I belonged to the Democratic Party I used to lie like the devil. [Laughter.] I had to do it. I now plead the statute of limitation in regard to that speech. It is four years ago since I made it, and he can't draw it on me now. But to the subject. I have known HAMLIN from my youth up. When but sixteen years old I went out and stumped the State of Maine with him—that is, he made the speeches and I held the horse. [Great laughter and applause.] He was a Democrat then; I myself belonged to the old party when it *was* a party."

GLAUCUS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Florida Channel Fortifications, Lights, &c.—Shall They be Surrendered?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In case Florida secedes, as from all present indications she seems resolved, what shall be done with the fortifications and other United States establishments which fringe her borders? Shall Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson at Tortugas—the first nearly done and quite capable of defence; the second more than half complete, and easily secured by one or more naval vessels—be passively given over to the State within whose limits they technically stand? Shall the Key West Naval Coal Dépôt and wharf, the Marine Hospital, the Army Barracks, the Admiralty Court and wrecking organization, and the series of Light-houses—Loggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Sombrero, Carysfort, Cape Florida, Jupiter and Cape Canaveral; shall these, one and all, be submissively abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them? Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approach to Fernandina. Let her even have Pensacola Navy-yard and the triple fortifications there—if so her people will and so the United States will. Let her have, if it be pleasing to all, what only concerns local interests; but the commercial United States should never surrender to uncommercial Florida, or to any mere cotton confederacy, what belongs to, and concerns only the commerce of the nation. Admit that South Carolina has seceded, and is let go, and that the Charleston forts, &c., are given up to her, as chiefly concerning her local defense and commerce. Admit that Georgia has gone out and secured to herself the Savannah River defences. Admit that the Mobile forts have been given over to the Mobilians. The question recurs as to the forts at Key West and Tortugas, and those commanding the entrances of the Mississippi. Shall they, too, be given up? Shall the abounding river of commerce, which rises in Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, which converges from all the slopes of the great Mississippi basin into the Father of Waters; which flows thence in stately march over the Gulf and through the Straits of Florida, to enrich and bless the whole world; shall the custody of this river and of the return current of needed commodities, which a reciprocal and civilizing commerce sends back for diffusion over all our unequaled basin, be tamely abandoned to toll-gatherers, thorns in the side and robberies on the sea highway? If Louisiana finds it in her heart to secede, as God grant she may not, she must at least leave the great river free, utterly and entirely free! Even then, and at best, she will dominate and control to its detriment this transit commerce, and by the forts on the Mississippi outlets can unduly overshadow and dictate to it, if she chooses to incur the ire of the great Northwest. And shall not the commercial States, coöperative with this Northwest, secure so much guardianship of their own commercial river as will come from the possession of the Florida reef harbors, lights and forts? The Mississippi Valley is a natural unit which never ought to be and cannot long remain divided, and the Florida channel is but the outer mouth of the Mississippi. If our Union is to be dissevered, it would seem the very least which should satisfy the Northwest and North that they should together hold this outer or ocean mouth. Louisiana while in the Union will always, as now, have her proportionate share of influence and control upon the Florida Keys, reefs and channels. Should she secede, the Northwest and North must, in justice to themselves, assert their claim to these channels, harbors and defences, as an offset and as a guaranty against any undue domination by Louisiana over the Mississippi outlets. The Northwest will always, as now, feed from its productive springs the great river of Gulf commerce, and the North will always, as now, be its chief factor and carrier. Such is Nature's fixed decree. It, hence, vitally concerns both that no State or Southern Confederacy should exercise a sole custody of this commercial route. If Louisiana or a Southern Confederacy is to possess the forts commanding the river mouth, it should in equity and without demur abandon the Gulf outlet and its defences as a counterbalance and partial corrective in favor of the other parties to this commerce. Whatever be the future organization of the Southern States, the vital interests of the producing Northwest and the commercial North will forever demand from them an assertion of their joint control over the Gulf entrance to secure, regulate, and to assist their commerce, and to offset the control of the river mouth, necessarily appertaining to Louisiana.

This argument, from intrinsic equity and from balance of power considerations, is powerfully reinforced by another contingent prospect. In case of war, the command of the Gulf Channel and the possession of Forts Taylor and Jefferson would inevitably pass from any Southern Confederacy, to some stronger naval power. Any such league would be weak at sea, and this weakness would inevitably end in the substitution of the American, British, French or Spanish ensign for the Palmetto on these works. The entire South neither has nor can create, except by preternatural and disproportionate effort, sufficient naval strength to prevent the successful seige or starving out of the reef defences by either of these Powers; especially as to complete these forts would require an outlay, little likely to be made on Southern account. The concession of Forts Taylor and Jefferson to Florida, or a Cotton Confederacy, would, amid the provocations of these revolutionary times, soon end in their transfer to England, or France, either by violence or by the aid and comfort process. This transfer once made, would be as lasting as the tenure of Gibraltar, Malta or Algiers. Thus a moderate dip in the future brings up Northwestern produce in Northern bottoms, bowing obeisance to England, France, or even Spain, as the condition of entry and exit at the gate of our great national highway of traffic. This prospect cannot be very exhilarating even to Southerners, and to the Free States it will be simply intolerable. Some bold Southern enthusiasts are eager to take Cuba forthwith, but if the reef defences are abandoned to Florida, we submit that Spain is more likely to strike across the channel. A few days since five Spanish men-of-war anchored off Tortugas Harbor, and had this fleet been disposed to fillibustering, a Southern Confederacy could scarcely have restrained a successful exercise of this propensity. It is a plain fact that no possible Southern Confederacy can permanently hold Key West and Tortugas, or can at any time exercise any effective police of the channel from them as bases, simply because the requisite naval strength will be wanting, and can only be had by such an alliance with some strong naval Power as will carry the possession of these stations out of Southern hands.

In case of her secession, has Florida any right to the United States establishments along the reef, as her part of the common estate? None whatever. Originally bought by the United States, then conquered from the Indians at an expense of eighty millions and many valuable lives; built up throughout by the patronage and fostering care of the General Government, and finally donated to herself, in large part by gift, of an immense landed domain, she owes all and has repaid well nigh nothing to the Union she repudiates. Forts Taylor and Jefferson have each cost about a million and a quarter. Several hundred thousands have been expended in building the reef lights; and after a somewhat careful examination, we find that the regular cost of maintaining the Florida lights for a year is just about equal to the entire annual State tax. An Admiralty Court of the highest grade has given law and protection to the wrecking interest, until now it is a well ordered and as respected an industrial organization as any other. By expenditures the most disproportionate, mails have been carried to places of the last insignificance. Florida has, indeed, been the pampered beneficiary of the General Government, and too much kindness meets now with its wonted return of ingratitude. Among her citizens are many who feel and respect these manifold obligations, and who would join in no shameless demand for the concession of property on which the State has not even a beggar's claim. The mainland has no valid possessory title to the keys and reefs from which it is more widely separated by the Bay of Mexico and the impassable everglades, than it is from Cuba. Key West is in much closer communication with Havana, New-Orleans and New-York than with Tallahasse. It is only by the taxgatherer's periodical visitation that it is reminded of its being in Florida, though this reminder now bids fair to become quite frequent and exacting enough to quicken the slowest memories. If Florida secedes from the United States, Key West may prefer to secede from Florida. The Union feeling is strong, and precipitate secession has found no favor there, as the Convention election showed.

In case Florida consummates her self-ejectment from the Union, we venture to propose that Key West should be declared a free port, under the protection of the United States, which should retain all its present property there, and continue to exercise District and Admiralty jurisdiction over the line of keys and reefs and the East Florida coast. It would be a shameful dereliction for the only States really interested in the wrecking administration, and lights and harbors of refuge and defence along these keys and reefs, to surrender all their rights and prerogatives on the demand of Florida. Nor need it be feared that any violence would be done to the citizens of Key West, by leaving them to their own municipal government and to a District Court of the United States, with admiralty jurisdiction. The adjudication of wreck and salvage cases will always, in time of peace, give to Key West a large share of its importance. This duty must be confided either to a secession judge, antagonist to the commercial interests involved, or to a judge whose affinities with the mercantile class will not more than counterpoise the urgency of a present and exacting wrecker influence. Between these prospects, merchants and underwriters will see good reason for choice. If the United States abandons admiralty jurisdiction along the reefs and keys to uncommercial control, wrecking will speedily relapse into freebooting and piracy. This will, in turn, lead to a seizure of the place by some aggrieved naval Power, (probably the Northern States,) which will gain indemnity and security by simply holding on.

Many indications betoken that secession will lead to the active reopening of the Slave-trade in the Southern States, either by law or by its absence. Key West and Tortugas, if abandoned, will in this event become regular places of resort and clearance for slave ships, which will also put into them as harbors of refuge from cruisers. This would tend to precipitate a foreign seizure of the forts and harbors, as pirates' nests. It would rapidly consume away that fidelity and integrity which last Summer was proof against the solicitations of unprincipled would-be negro thieves, who, with $200,000 cash in hand, utterly failed to buy a chance for stealing Africans in peace. These missionaries of the new Slave-trade gospel found the United States Marshal true as steel to his trust, while one worthy citizen valued his integrity and self-respect altogether above $100,000 offered. Not only officers, but even common soldiers on guard displayed a fidelity which must have seemed very incomprehensible, and very verdant, to certain chivalrous magnates of South Carolina.

Key West is of leading importance as a coaling and supply station for our Gulf Squadron. While secession can scarcely impair in the least the commercial strength of the United States, it will increase the necessity of affording protection and exercising police in the Gulf and West India waters. To execute this function properly, will require not only the occupancy of Key West for a coaling station as now, but also for supplies and repairs. The relinquishment of the Pensacola Navy-yard to Florida would oblige the preparation at Key West or Tortugas of the shops, machinery and materials for overhauling ships and steamers, and, indeed, all the essentials for a yard of supplies and repairs.

Should events soon bring into relief the questions now raised, a due regard for the future interests of the United States, as distinguished from the amputated States, will require a careful consideration of the views herein presented. The distinction between works and defences of a purely *local* character, and such as are *national*, should not be overlooked. The forts and lights in Charleston Harbor, for instance, chiefly concern the security and commerce of that city. Hence, if it be determined to let South Carolina cultivate solitude or select society undisturbed, these defences and aids to navigation may well be abandoned to her, though she should give bonds properly to maintain the lights. But when it is a question of abandoning Forts Taylor and Jefferson to Florida, on demand, it should be understood that this is quite another matter. From first to last, appropriations for these works have been asked officially, and by their advocates in Congress, on the express ground of their national importance, and not at all because of any local value. The Florida Senators are forever estopped from claiming them as local, by oft recorded assertions of their nationality, as the great reason for appropriations in their behalf. Key West, and the whole line of reefs and keys, have only a commercial and naval significance. They are widely separate from the Florida main in geography, interests and vocations. They should be considered and occupied as national, not local. The Northwest, Border and Northern States should only yield them when they are too feeble to hold them, and neither Florida nor a Cotton Confederacy should be permitted to play them into foreign hands.

The national dignity and interests require a prompt and decided determination of the policy to be pursued, and the assertion of that policy, either by timely and pusillanimous orders to surrender all on demand, or by an immediate and proper posting of such naval and military forces as will suffice to vindicate the high policy of an earnest nationality.

KEY.

Adopted Citizens the Sworn Defenders of the United States Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. WOOD has been taking for downright earnest what was evidently intended only for a good joke, and is really relying on a favorable turn of affairs and the prowess of the redoubtable Mr. KERRIGAN and his "ten thousand," to make him Emperor of the Empire City, I would charitably inform the cruelly deluded aspirant for empire that with but half of that solitary optic of his, which is always directed to the public's goods, he may perceive that the oath which every adopted citizen has had to take previously to being admitted to the rights of citizenship is fatal to his success. Already, with half an eye, His Honor may see that the rebel ringleaders in South Carolina find that oath a stumbling-block in their way. It is now quite evident that they miscalculated on the coöperation of foreign-born citizens. Yes, whoever may take up arms against the United States Government, adopted citizens are, by an oath not exacted from natives, arrayed in its defence. The foreign-born citizen fighting against the Government of his adopted country adds perjury to treason, thus violating the laws of God and man. Will the Irish in the United States belie their traditional loyalty and take part with traitors against the Government they have solemnly sworn to defend? Not one of them.

I am, Sir, AN IRISHMAN.

Philadelphia and the New-England Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several errors in your telegraphic report of the anniversary of the New-England Society in this city on the 22d ult., and, to correct them, I beg you to give publicity to this note in the TIMES.

It is true that the President of the Society was notified that the Hall (which had been engaged) *would not be opened for Mr. Beecher's oration*, on the occasion, and that, after repeated efforts, the President succeeded, *with great difficulty*, in getting this decision reversed.

It is but just, however, to remark that no "bonds" were given "to be responsible for damage in case of attack," nor do I believe that several of the *Committee* "were so fearful of disturbance that they *dared not sit on the platform*," though members were not present.

But, while I do not believe that the Anniversary Committee were afraid to sit on the platform, it is true that a general fear of serious disturbance pervaded the city; from which I confess I was not myself entirely free. But better disturbance, if *must* be, than *supine submission to enormous wrong.*

The agent and lessee were in *favor of keeping the engagement*, but threats of destroying the hall by the mob, and the course pursued by the Mayor in the case of Mr. CURTIS the week previous, impelled the owner, as I am informed, to the adverse decision. I think no blame should attach to the persons interested in the hall.

The oration by Mr. BEECHER was *heroically* patriotic, and was received with *tumultuous applause.*

Very truly yours,
B. FRANK PALMER,
President Society Sons of N. E. in Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Troops at Fort Scott—Capt. Montgomery and his Men—Position of Missouri—The Governor's Resignation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

Another week has brought with it but little change in affairs in Southern Kansas. Nothing is surer than that we are nearer the end, but what the end is to be remains the important inquiry. At Fort Scott about 80 dragoons follow their daily employment of doing nothing, and at Mound City 125 infantry are driving the same trade. It is now passing on to mid-Winter, and the cold weather is becoming more tedious, while the troops become more discontented. The snow has now fallen about six inches, and tent-life is not the most desirable.

At Mound City there are no Marshals, or any other officers to make arrests, and a majority of the marked persons, who went away for a time, have returned again. Last Thursday, Capt. MONTGOMERY and Dr. JENNISON visited Capt. LYONS, of the infantry, and their interview was mutually pleasant and satisfactory. Capt. LYONS obtained from them a correct statement of their past and future purposes, and seemed in no way disposed to interfere with them. He certainly has no authority, admittin that he had the disposition, to molest them, in the absence of a civil officer.

Capt. MONTGOMERY and his men seem fully reconciled to the turn that has been given to their matters, while the Democrats and Dark-lanterites are most fearfully disturbed. They fully illustrate the doctrine that there is no peace to the wicked. For the last two weeks they have been urging a Convention of the people in the counties interested, to adopt certain principles upon which the troops can be taken away, and the country once more restored to peace. A manuscript letter has been circulated among the settlers to ascertain how far it would obtain their favor. Some of the army officers are understood to favor such a Convention, and certain territorial officials are also known to be conniving secretly for the same object. The letter is dated at Mound City, December 13, and I inclose you a copy. A majority of *the people* will not attend—not because they have material objections to the most of the propositions set forth in their letter, but because they have done with these fulsome resolutions. They are especially opposed to all compromises. In a few days we shall know better what they *have done*.

Missouri seems determined to make out in some way that there has been war, or that it is just at hand. Since the return of Gen. FROST's brigade to St. Louis, some two hundred volunteers have taken position on the line, and still remain there. Why they are there, no one knows but a Missourian. It is now generally believed that there never was any intention on the part of the people of Kansas of invading Missouri for any purpose, unless first invaded. Still, Gov. STUART was hoodwinked and led into the fatal error of sending a whole brigade out to protect his border, and now they seem inclined to taper it out by keeping two hundred there a while, instead of acknowledging themselves most woefully humbugged. All that we should not complain of, but could rather enjoy the idea of their staying out to watch the imaginary line, and bay the moon during these cold nights, did they not seem so anxious to provoke a fight. They seem madly bent upon driving us to an issue. Only last week detachments from them came into the Territory twice, and ordered some of our best citizens to leave the country in a given time. Judge BARR, who is Probate Judge of Linn County, and Mr. GROSS, were the gentlemen thus visited. This Missouri party is made up of citizens of the border counties, and among them are the murderers of DENTON and other Free State men. A nice set of men to be placed as sentinels over the people of Kansas! Better learn the whereabouts of Titus, Jones, Clark & Co., and send them all along to join these vigilants, who are so watchful of our interests all at once that they can stand out in the cold whole months long for the sake of the public good, and ours. The case will soon be made out if matters go on thus. Nothing can aggravate our people so quick as such a movement from Missouri, to whom we owe neither love or respect. Gov. MEDARY saw all this forcibly, and gave timely warning to all concerned, that it would never do to permit Missourians to invade Kansas, and that even their marshalling along the line in large numbers, would greatly endanger our civil relations.

The Governor announced his resignation in a letter to the people of Kansas last week, and cautiously squints at some of the causes for so unexpected a step. The same remarkable characteristics will ere long be found to attend this case, that have so distinguished some of his predecessors. Not less than ten honored gentlemen have now worn the title of Governor or Acting Governor in Kansas. Some of them have been removed because their Free State sentiments gave umbrage to the Administration, and the balance of them have voluntarily resigned, because the Administration offended them. Gov. MEDARY belongs to the latter class; and he is the proper person to give the public the benefit of his experience. This event is well understood to be among the causes of his dissatisfaction. Gen. HARNEY was sent here with positive orders to execute certain instructions of the War Department. The authority of the Governor of the Territory was completely ignored in the case, and MEDARY is said to have quarreled with HARNEY on the subject the whole time they were at Fort Scott.

The people of Kansas are comparatively indifferent to the question of admission, and a majority will be disappointed, if we are not kept out by some dodge on the Southern boundary; or some other question growing out of the Slavery issue. To-day, we are to have another hearing in the Senate, but we are very distrustful of any favors coming from the seat that Senator GREEN occupies.

Winter has now set in, in earnest. Yesterday the snow fell about six inches, and we now have the best of sleighing, but no sleighs. Our fast boys substitute everything that has a crook on the bottom and a stool or basket on top. Then all the fair ladies that have not partaken of the luxury for years, are pressing hard, as if it was leap year indeed.

The river is closed, and will soon support teams on the ice. Cattle have run out till last Saturday, in many cases without feeding—a favorable circumstance, as thousands will be left without shelter or fodder from necessity.

Our Territorial Legislature meets in two weeks, unless we are previously admitted. In that event, the State Legislature will be immediately convened. Then will come the struggle for United States Senators. Of that hereafter.

The secession movement creates no extra excitement here. We are hardened to bold measures, and sometimes hear of harsh and revolutionary ones nearer home. It would not surprise some if more were in store for us. I hope not. Rest for the weary is our first prayer.

RANDOLPH.

FROM HAVANA.

Two More Cargoes of Slaves—Later Advices from Venezuela—Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

There are reports, which I have not *as yet* been able to trace to a good foundation, that two more cargoes of Bozales have been successfully landed, one near Sagua la Chico, the other near Cienfuegos. Before the sailing of the *Quaker City*, on the 5th inst., I shall be able to ascertain if these reports be true.

Capt. SYKES, late of the slaver bark *William*, who was acquitted at Key West, is in this city, looking out, I suppose, for another "job." Of what use is it to capture slavers with Borzules on board, if *juries* will not convict those in command of them? It must be an aversion to the punishment of death, to which those who are found guilty of being in command of slavers are liable, that causes their acquittal, and it would be well that the law should be altered, so as to impose a milder punishment upon those citizens of the United States found guilty of the offence.

By the British mail steamship *Clyde*, which arrived some days since from St. Thomas, the *Diario de la Marina* has dates from Caraccas, Venezuela, to the 6th inst. I translate and condense the following from the impression of that paper of 28th ult.:

"Since the departure of Señor REMBA (the Spanish Minister to Venezuela) the emigration of Spaniards ceased. Some of those who had left home already returned to Venezuela, admitting how foolish they had been in leaving the country. Others have written from various points asking assistance to return. A telegraphic dispatch had been received at Caraccas on the 6th announcing that the *Sarah* had arrived at La Guisera with fifty natives of the Canaries, of those who had gone to St. Domingo.

On the 10th November, Señor TUO (the Venezuelan Minister to Spain) had not been officially received at Madrid, because Señor REMBA had not then arrived there; but from several private interviews Señor TUO had with the Duke of TETUAN he had strong hopes the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela would be amicably arranged. The French Government had expressed hopes that a pacific arrangement would be effected. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had promised the Venezuelan Minister that England would sustain Venezuela against Spain on the question of indemnification. The Spaniards had at length great confidence in the protection afforded them by the Government of Venezuela.

In the valley of the Tay, a fight had taken place between the troops of the Government and the band of TEDERICO VOLCAN, one of the factions that had caused the greatest injuries to the Spaniards. VOLCAN was killed, and his men defeated.

The strongest proof that can be given of the confidence of the people in the Government, is the facility with which the bills issued by it in 1859, and in August last, are received.

The operations against the highwaymen, who destroy and burn the small towns and stop travelers, still continued.

The executive power had issued a decree regulating the law of the National Militia. By it every native of Venezuela owes military service to the State, and the decree is to ameliorate that law.

COMMERCIAL.

Although a decline of full half a real in the lower grades of Sugar has taken place, still the market continues languid. It is generally believed a yet further decline will soon take place.

The demand for Molasses to go to Europe continues good.

Freights for Europe continue active, but Spanish vessels appear still to have the preference.

Exchanges have declined. I quote Sterling 12@13¾ ℘ cent. premium; New-York 60-day bills 6@8 ℘ cent. premium; New-Orleans short 8@11 ℘ cent. premium. Money is still very tight.

FROM CANADA.

The Establishment of Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

While the United States are quarreling among themselves, Canada is steadily pursuing her peaceful march of progress, and a very important step was taken to-day. Gaspé and Sault Ste. Marie have been made free ports from this date.

The district of Gaspé is the most easterly port of Canada, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Gaspé basin is one of the finest harbors in the world, and at the end of it is Gaspé village. The free port, to which imports from abroad can now be made without paying duty, is limited to three miles around the basin. The district attached to it, to which articles can be exported from it, comprises the whole of the Gulf coasts north and south of the St. Lawrence, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands. The object of this is evident. Our Government is seeking to make of Gaspé the great fish emporium of the North, to induce American as well as Colonial fishing craft to frequent it for supplies, and to get foreign vessels to resort to it rather than to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Sault Ste. Marie, every one knows, is at the entrance to Lake Superior. The limits of the free port there are coextensive with those of the town plot, and to that place only can goods be exported free, from Canada or the United States. A very extensive district is, however, attached to it, to which goods can be reshipped without paying duty, and this comprises the whole of the North shores of Lake Huron and Superior, as well as the Manitoulin and all other islands adjacent to those coasts. The object of erecting the Sault into a free port is also manifest. Our Government wish to centre there the mining business of that region, to induce American as well as British subjects to trade there, and to bring about the settlement and development of the resources of the North shores, at least equally with the South.

The secession panic has been very little felt here. Money has been a little "tight," because the banks have withdrawn their means from their usual business, in order to speculate in exchange, by which they have made large profits. Even in that way, however, things are now getting easier again.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 5270, 1561, 738, 839, 1872, 1084, 52, 56, 58, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 86, 92.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Demurrers.*—Nos. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391, 1017, 163, 1075, 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 696, 884, 18, 502, 504, 990, 810, 878, 382, 870, 144, 424, 460.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106.

The Death of Judge Kent.

MEETING OF THE BAR ADJOURNED.

The General Term Room of the Supreme Court was, at the time appointed by the notice previously given, filled to overflowing by the members of the New-York Bar, come to testify their respect for the memory of the late Judge William Kent.

The Hon. Justice INGRAHAM having been elected Chairman of the meeting, on the motion of Wm. Fullerton, Esq., the Hon. Henry Nicol arose and said, that at the request of some of the friends of the deceased, he would move an adjournment of the meeting until Saturday next, in order to give an opportunity for a number of gentlemen of the profession who were now engaged at the Court of Appeals, to be present.

Hon. John Van Buren then seconded the motion, and in a few appropriate remarks paid a tribute of respect to the high legal attainments, the varied learning, and the social qualities of the deceased. There were many members of the Bar intimately acquainted with the deceased, conversant with his talents, and familiar with his life and virtues, who would greatly regret that this meeting should pass while they were absent, and unable to contribute the weight of their personal character to the object for which this meeting was convened. Some of these gentlemen were now engaged at the Court of Appeals, and others, he regretted to say, were detained by sickness. While there were many present who would undoubtedly be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to speak of the many enviable traits of character in the deceased, still, in view of these facts, he thought all would concur in the propriety of an adjournment.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday next at 1 o'clock.

The Chamberlain Controversy—Order to Show Cause Granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hilton.

Daniel Devlin vs. Nathan C. Platt.—John E. Devlin yesterday obtained an order to show cause on behalf of Mr. Devlin, directed to Mr. Platt, requesting him to show cause on Thursday why he should not be compelled to deliver up the books and papers in his possession as City Chamberlain.

Another Action for Assault Against Alderman McSpedon.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice White.

James Tracy vs. Thomas McSpedon and William McSpedon.—The plaintiff in this action was a conductor on one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars. The defendant, Thomas McSpedon, is an Ex-Alderman of this City and Ex-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. On the evening of the 3d day of January, 1859, it is alleged that the Alderman and his brother, the other defendant in this action, were driving at a very rapid rate through the Third-avenue, and, coming in collision with the car on which the plaintiff was conductor, were thrown from their vehicle into the street. Not being much damaged in body, they both regained their feet, and the passage of the car having been obstructed by the collision, Thomas McSpedon jumped upon the platform and commenced an assault upon both the driver and conductor. This suit being brought by the conductor only, he alleges in his complaint that the assault was an unprovoked one; that he was beaten about the face and head, severely bruised in various parts of his body; that even when they had knocked him down they still continued to kick him in the face, and when he arose to his feet again knocked him down. The evidence in the case, as given by the plaintiff, who was examined as a witness in his own behalf, in the main supports the allegations in the complaint, as stated above. The defendants deny all these allegations. The case is still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; R. Busteed for defendants.

It will be remembered that some time last Spring a case was tried in the Common Pleas, in which the driver of this same car, on the same occasion, was plaintiff—the conductor being a witness for his colaborer. In that case, which was fully stated in the TIMES, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. The conductor now tries his luck before a jury of his "peers."

Plot to Murder Rats—The Slayers in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Frederick V. Rushton vs. Joseph Meyer.—The plaintiff in this action is a well-known druggist in this City, doing business under the Astor House. The defendant, who is now out of the City, claims, it is said, to be the original inventor or discoverer of the secret for the extinction of rats and every species of vermin. The plaintiff alleges that about a year ago a contract was made between him and the defendant, by which he was to manufacture and sell the destructive article on commission. He now avers that the defendant has been guilty of a breach of the contract, and asks to be awarded damages for such bad faith. He also claims that there is due him from the defendant, under said contract, about $4,000, which he seeks to recover by this action. Defendant denies all of plaintiff's allegations.

Case still on.

C. W. Sandford for plaintiff; Weeks and Deforest for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court was opened by Judge LEONARD, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, with the following

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge LEONARD, in opening his remarks, referred to the importance of the functions pertaining to the Grand Jury. While corruption had crept into other political bodies and branches of government, it was the pride of the Grand Jury system that no charge of such evil had ever been made against them. The jurors had been selected, not for their wealth or standing in society, but because they were men of approved character. The attention of the Jury was called to the fact that the Supreme Court and other tribunals in the City were not properly supplied with rooms for transacting their various business. The duties of these tribunals were of the highest importance, thousands of causes, involving property of the value of millions of dollars were settled therein, and in the Oyer and Terminer, the life and liberties of the citizen were often on trial.

During the past few weeks the Common Council has taken from the Supreme Court one of the very few rooms which had been assigned to it, and given it to another Court. The motive which would prompt a public body to deprive an important Court of its means of transacting business, could not be conjectured. It was for the Jury to investigate whether there was any *public* motive. The business powers of the Supreme Court were cramped by the refusal of rooms to such an extent as almost to destroy its entire usefulness.

In spite of various measures passed by the State and City Legislatures for remedying this evil, it continued at the present time, and even in a more aggravated form than ever before. The jury should examine whether any officer or officers should be presented for failing to discharge their duty. If the Common Council can take away one room from the Supreme Court, they may take away all, and utterly paralyze and destroy the exercise of the legitimate functions of the Court.

It was the duty of the Court to call the attention of the jury to violations of the election laws, also the laws against the sale of lottery tickets, as well as the provision for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and violations of the usury laws. The foreman might administer oaths, and they might appoint one of their number as clerk. The District-Attorney was their legal adviser. No less than sixteen jurors could investigate any cause, and to find a bill twelve must concur. The jurors must keep their own counsel, and present no person against whom a *prima facie* case was not made out.

The jury then retired for the discharge of their duties.

TICKET SWINDLING—TRIAL OF SELOVER.

The first case brought on for trial was that of Isaiah Selover, indicted for violation of the act regulating the sale of passenger tickets. Counsel for defence, Mr. Howe, stated to the Court that subpœnas had been served upon three witnesses, Edward Collins, Patrick McNamara and William Reid, the last named being in the employ of the two former as clerk. When the summons was served upon him, he threw it on the floor, and, putting his feet upon it, declared that he would not attend. Counsel therefore moved that an attachment be issued, and, pending its service, the trial proceeded. Capt. Hartt, who had been chiefly instrumental in the prisoner's apprehension, and Charles Dickinson, Esq., California agent for the suppression of ticket swindling, sitting by the counsel for the people, and rendering whatever assistance was required.

The prisoner had been previously convicted, in 1854, of obtaining money under false pretences, and by fraud on emigrants, and had been sentenced thereon to three years' confinement in State Prison. The present indictment therefore was for a "second offence."

Mr. Allen, acting assistant District-Attorney, opened for the people by reading the statute for regulation of the sale of passenger tickets. Under that act the prisoner was indicted for a second offence, having, without any proper written authority, sold a ticket to one

Garret Vanderspeek, the first witness, who testified that he lived last in Ohio, but was now stopping in the White-street House of Detention; he came to this City Dec. 15, 1860, with the intention of going to Holland; he saw the sign over the prisoners door in West-street, on which was printed "California Immigrant and European Agency;" he saw Selover and a young man in the office; witness bought of prisoner a ticket, for $18, in a sailing vessel, prisoner saying that the steamer had already departed, and that the *Invincible* would reach Liverpool in eighteen days; after the witness paid for the ticket prisoner gave him some bedding and other utensils for use on the voyage, and also a paper purporting to entitle him to a passage, but which he would have to exchange for another on embarking. Witness here identified the ticket shown him, and said that he paid $18 for it; ten dollars in gold and the rest in silver. Witness kept the ticket until the following Monday, when he gave it to Capt. Hartt, at the City Hall. The ticket was here put in evidence and read to the jury. Witness then stated that he took the ticket twice to the place designated on its face for getting it exchanged, but found the office locked.

At this point the Court adjourned to attend the obsequies of Judge Kent. The case now on will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Ticket-swindling—Isaiah Selover.
For Murder—Margaret Lawler.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Smalley.

STORAGE ON GOODS SEIZED BY THE COLLECTOR.

Wellington Brown et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of this Port to recover back certain moneys paid under protest. The plaintiff had imported a quantity of telegraph wire, which was seized by the Collector for an alleged fraudulent under-valuation. This suit went to trial, and resulted in a verdict against the Government in favor of the claimants of the goods. The District-Attorney obtained time to make a case to move for a new trial, but the motion was finally abandoned. The claimants then went to get their goods, which had, in the meantime, been kept in the Government warehouse, but the Collector refused to deliver them unless the claimants paid storage on the goods for the time which had elapsed since their seizure, being about two years. The claimants accordingly paid the storage, amounting to $625, under protest, and brought this action to recover back the amount.

The defendant argued that as a certificate of probable cause was awarded to the Collector, and moreover as the claimants could have bonded their goods if they had chosen, the plaintiffs could not recover. No evidence was offered by the defendant.

Mr. Wilcoxson, for the defendant, read the correspondence between the Collector and the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and summed up the case briefly.

Judge SMALLEY declined to hear any argument from Mr. Walden, who appeared for the plaintiffs, and charged the jury nearly as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This is a case which does not admit of discussion. The defendant seized these goods, and a suit was commenced to forfeit them. A trial was had, and the jury found that there was no cause to forfeit them. The Court gave the Collector a certificate of probable cause, which is only given to protect him from damages, to which he was liable previous to the Act of 1807. Now, after these goods were seized, they were libeled, tried and acquitted. By what right could the Collector longer detain them? He took them without right, though he had some cause to suspect otherwise. By detaining them as he did, he, in effect, says: "It is true you are entitled to the goods. The Court has so held. I was in the wrong when I took them, but honestly so. But yet before I give them to you, you must pay me for taking them, or at least for keeping them." The Acts cited by the District Attorney have no reference to the case. It is true the plaintiffs might have bonded their goods, but the Act does not compel them to do so. In any point of view, I think the exaction of the storage by the Government—for the Collector was but the agent of the Government—was illegal and unauthorized, and a verdict must be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount of it, with interest from the date of its payment.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. John Latham, Morgan Fredericks, John Wilson, Hans Olsen and Charles Moore.—An indictment against the master and mates and a seaman of the bark *Cora* for piracy, in being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. John Voss.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: a sheath-knife, on one Thomas Place, on board the bark *Tahiti*.

The United States vs. Thomas Flynn alias Knox.—An indictment for passing a counterfeit half-dollar.

The United States vs. Abraham Ferdinand.—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle. Ferdinand was arraigned, and pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

Court of General Sessions.

SEVERAL PRISONERS DISCHARGED—PLEAS TAKEN—A SINGLE TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before City Judge McCUNN, on motion of the District-Attorney, Andrew Gustavelli, indicted for grand larceny, was discharged for lack of evidence to hold him.

Leopold Gustavelli pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Abner S. Young, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit bills, was discharged, the testimony being insufficient to convict or hold him.

Peter Mulvey, Jr., indicted for stealing a silver watch, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and sentence was suspended.

Patrick Welsh, indicted for arson, was discharged on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

Joseph Kelly, and Thomas McMahon, and George Richardson, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and were sent six months to the Penitentiary.

John Carroll, indicted for stealing a pocketbook from the person of Mary Mulligan, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

David Schwartz, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. This was the only case tried before the jury during the day. Witnesses for the prosecution testified that the prisoner struck the complainant on the head with a hatchet. Witnesses for defence denied this, and were believed by the jury, who rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For mayhem—James McConnell.
For felonious assault—George H. Lemon, John Johnson, George H. Voght, John Bradley, Alexander Grant.
For grand larceny—Thomas Thompson, Antonio Cordova.
For burglary—Martin Broderick, Michael Lynch, John Gaffney, Michael Gallagher.
For forgery—Mary Brady, Bridget Toby, Patrick Crook, Charles H. Scott, Henry Brown.
For rape—August Stephany.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles Pitt et al. vs. J. Davison et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

James H. Leeds vs. The Artisans' Bank.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George Bauer vs. Elizabeth Bauer.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Thomas Reginey vs. Samuel W. Talmadge. The Same vs. The Same. Lossett vs. The Same.—Motion for a stay denied without costs, and without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to renew if an attempt by execution or otherwise shall be made to collect more than the sum or amount directed to be paid by the defendant, by any one of the decrees, besides the costs as adjusted and adjudged in the three several actions.

POLICE REPORTS.

INTERRUPTIONS OF THE POLICE.

John H. Deyo, residing at No. 6 City Hall-place, made an affidavit before Justice WELSH, on Monday, charging, in substance, that he had of late been buying experience dearly at the House No. 52 Lispenard-street, kept by one Cooley Keese, and also at No. 438 Broadway, of which Thomas McCann and Charles Williams are the presiding genii. His experience consisted in the fact that he had hazarded his cash on certain games known as faro and roulette, which games the gentleman in question nightly induced himself and other unsophisticated persons to participate in, to the destruction of their morality and peace. Having thus become "played out" himself, he wanted those who had brought him to his present undesirable condition to be placed in the same category. The Magistrate, upon the strength of Deyo's representations, issued warrants for the arrest of Keese, George W. Brown, his dealer, McCann and Williams, and the Police of the Fifth and Fourteenth Wards respectively executed them. The visitors at Keese's place, to the number of eleven, were apprehended about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and several hours later eight of the patrons of the other establishment were also placed in durance. Yesterday all the prisoners were arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and examined upon the charge. The hearing resulted, apparently, to the great gratification of a large audience of sporting men, in the discharge of all the accused, excepting the proprietors of the houses, on the ground that they had only been spectators of and not participants in the games. The others furnished bail in $1,000 each for trial. Several hundred dollars worth of ivory checks, cards, cues, and other gambling paraphernalia were seized, and are in custody of the authorities.

A COMPROMISING BURGLAR.

A young fellow, named William Kennedy, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Laurence, of the Twentieth Ward, on suspicion that he had come dishonestly by a quantity of carpenter's tools, which he attempted to pawn at an office in Ninth-avenue. The prisoner was conducted to the Station-house, where information had already been received of a burglary at Mr. Richard Pelton's carpenter's shop in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and the theft of tools belonging to the workmen valued in the aggregate at $28. Kennedy was charged with being the delinquent, and he confessed the truth of the allegation, offering, at the same time, to make restitution of all the property if the police would set him at liberty. His modest offer was not accepted, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE STOREKEEPER.

Very early yesterday morning, Officers Lynn and Pike, of the Seventh Ward, found the grocery and liquor store at the corner of Corlears and Grand streets, wide open. Looking inside, they found the proprietor taking a nap upon the counter, with about six dollars in silver scattered around him. The officers aroused the somnolent and careless individual, whose appearance betokened that he was probably the best customer at his own bar. He was put to bed and his store secured.

FAVORING FREE FERRIAGE.

An enterprising young man named William Wallace was arrested late on Monday night, by Officer Croft, of the Eleventh Ward, for breaking into the office of the Houston street Ferry to Williamsburgh, and stealing a quantity of ferry tickets and small change. The evidence of his guilt was found upon him, and Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 8.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	92	100	Michigan Cen R..	54
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	50	do.........b10	53¾
6,000	Vir. St. 6s....s15	75	100	do.........b10	53⅝
5,000	do.	75½	100	do.........b10	53⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	69	200	do.........s30	53
2,000	do.	68	50	do.	53
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100½	200	do.	53¼
3,000	N. Cen. 6s.	92¼	250	do.........b60	53½
5,000	Erie R. Bonds '75	65	50	do.........s30	53¼
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	105	619	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
1,000	Harlem 1st M B.	96	500	do.	13⅞
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ cent. 1st M. Sink. F. Con. B's.	95	200	Panama Rail'd.s10.	114
4,000	M. S. 2d M. B's.	51	33	do.	114½
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	94	50	do.	114
1,000	C & N. W 2d m.	17½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	33½
5,000	H. & St. J. R. bds	55	9	do.	34½
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	62	200	Ill. Cen. R. S..stwk	76½
4,000	C. & Tol. S. F. bds	70½	50	do.........s15	75½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ c. bonds	88½	100	do.........s10	75½
250	Merchants Bank	100	400	do.........s30	75
10	Union Bank	97	5	do.	77½
22	Bk. of State of N.Y.	90	160	do.............c	77
10	Bank of Commerce.	94½	400	do.............c	76½
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	99½	100	do.........b60	76½
25	Canton Company..	15	100	do.........stwk	76
15	Del. & H. Canal Co..	85	50	do.	76¾
30	Penn. Coal Co.	77	50	do.........s10	76
5	Pacific Mail S. Co..	89	50	do.........s10	75¾
25	do.	88¾	100	do.........s7	76
16	N. Y. Central R.	78¼	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
10	do.	78½	10	do.	97¼
650	do.	78	10	do.........s60	95
100	do.	77⅞	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
20	Erie Railroad	35½	245	do.	63½
80	do.	35¾	200	do.	63¼
100	do.	36	100	do.........s10	63
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	47	400	do.	63¾
100	do.	46¾	1500	Clev. & Tol. R.R..	33
170	do.	46½	400	do.........s10	33
50	do.	46¼	150	do.........s15	33
100	do.........s10	46	450	do.	33¼
260	do.	46	380	do.........s10	33¼
250	Harlem Railroad	15¼	25	Chi. & R I'd. R...b30	54¼
100	do.........b30	15½	250	do.	53
125	do.	15⅝	250	do.........s30	53
120	Harlem R. Pref.	37½	305	do.	53⅜
100	do.	37	100	do.........b30	53⅝
500	Reading R.......s10	40	100	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.s30	66
200	do.........opg	40	45	do.	66
35	Del., L. & West. R.	82	50	do.........s10	66
50	New-Jersey R.	110	50	do.	66¼
			50	do.	66⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	92	100	Erie Railroad	36¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64	105	250	do.	36¼
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	97	200	Hudson River R.	46½
1,000	Vir. State 6s.	75	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s15	76
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94½	50	do.........stwk	76⅛
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bds.	95	350	Harlem R. Pref.	38½
3,000	Clev. & T. S F. Bs	71	200	Mich. Central R.	54
14	Park Bank ex div.	102	50	do.........s10	54
25	Am. Ex. Bank	95	50	do.........b10	54
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	88	25	do.	54⅛
25	do.	88¼	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97½
150	N. Y. Central R...b4	78	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	33¾
350	do.	78	200	do.	33⅜
150	do.........s10	78	1000	do.	33½
50	do.	78⅛	62	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	54
100	do.........s30	77⅝	50	do.........s10	53⅞
150	do.	78¼	11	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	68

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange took a downward turn at the early Board, this morning, of 1@1½ ℘ cent., and on some of the Western shares 2 ℘ cent.; and although there was a partial recovery in the afternoon the market was less strong than at any time since the sudden recovery and rapid advance the day after New-Year. No particular cause is assigned for the dullness to-day, but the official list of sales indicates more eagerness on the part of *short* sellers to put out 10@30-day contracts ahead as a speculation for the fall. In addition to this sign, we may repeat of other Stocks what we said of Erie and Illinois Central yesterday, that the rise of last week has brought out a considerable amount of cash stock, by way of realization of profits. The same parties, however, are said to stand ready to take back their sales on a decline of 2@3 ℘ cent. The position of the market in respect to political affairs, is such as to make speculators of both classes rather cautious in risking either very heavy contracts ahead, or large differences on the rise or fall. Since the New Year the *Bulls* have had the advantage, very decidedly, without pressing their good fortune too far. The present turn against the market must favor the *Bears* so far as they had courage to put out stocks last week. Political matters, to-day, are regarded as quite as uncertain as ever, and the belief in an early settlement is much less confident than a few days ago. Missouri State stock sympathizes with the Railroad speculatives. Virginias and Tennessees and most of the Railway mortgages are steady. The general dealings, late in the afternoon, were apparently for *short* account, encouraged by unfavorable political rumors. The following were about the last quotations:

Central	77⅜	Rock Island	53⅜
Erie	36	Michigan Central	54
Illinois Central	76	Mich. Guaranteed	14¼
Galena	64	Michigan Southern	34
Toledo	32⅞	Hudson	46½
Panama	114½	Reading	39⅞
Pacific	88	Missouris	68½

The firmness in Foreign Exchange noticed yesterday continued to the close of the Boston steamer mail this afternoon. No additional advance in rate was established. The range of quotations for Bank and Bankers' bills is 104½@105½ ℘ cent. There was more done at the outside figure to-day than yesterday, though the bulk of the present mail was made up at 5 ℘ cent. The chief demand appeared to come from parties who had January dividends and other New-Year collections to remit. The Cotton export of the week falls considerably short of the previous week, the total being 75,000 bales, against 122,000 bales last week and 122,000 bales this time last season. On the other hand, the clearances from this port of Grain and other Domestic Produce reaches the large value of $2,925,775.

We make no change in our quotations for Money to-day. The market is quiet, and some interest is felt to hear further from England, several steamers being due here and at Portland.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on the Stock registered in this City at the Banking-house of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-street. The Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has declared a dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand, at their office in Brooklyn. The Harmony Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on the 10th inst. A quarterly dividend of 2 ℘ cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for December, were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$17,165 57	$16,986 35
Freight	28,929 53	34,309 05
Total	$46,095 10	$51,295 40

The earnings for the four months ending Dec. 31, show the following result:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$80,527 57	$91,127 02
Freight	196,988 44	268,894 88
Total	$297,316 01	$360,021 90
Increase		$82,705 98

The following is a summary of the capital and debt of the Toledo and Wabash:

General Stock, 26,629 shares		$1,331,450 00
Preferred Stock, 15,841 shares		792,050 00
First Mortgage Bonds		3,400,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds	$2,500,000	
Less amount unissued	152,400	2,347,600 00
Funded 1st Mtg. Coupons, (notes)		96,049 80
Oustanding 1st Mortgage Coupons		52,389 49
Total Capital		$8,019,539 37

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	
Capital Stock	$11,807,545	$11,807,545	
Loans	26,917,097	26,891,280	Dec. 25,817
Specie	3,884,464	4,020,266	Inc. 135,802
Due from other banks	1,880,557	2,052,528	Inc. 171,971
Due to other banks	3,482,991	3,593,785	Inc. 110,794
Deposits	15,133,744	15,261,926	Inc. 128,182
Circulation	2,610,716	2,689,812	Inc. 79,096

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	108,000	1,729,000	60,000	11,000	4,000
1859-60..	158,000	2,301,000	78,000	31,000	13,000
1858-9...	150,000	1,931,000	49,000	15,000	22,000
1857-8...	94,000	1,145,000	26,000	20,000	9,000
1856-7...	125,000	1,611,000	30,000	14,000	7,900
1855-6...	100,000	1,626,000	29,000	12,000	11,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	750,000	188,000	104,000	1,032,000	614,000
1859-60..	902,000	225,000	104,000	1,291,000	990,000
1858-9...	586,000	264,000	155,000	1,005,000	770,000
1857-8...	360,000	131,000	93,000	584,000	567,000
1856-7...	342,000	155,000	105,000	602,000	760,000
1855-6...	529,000	189,000	134,000	852,000	681,000

The circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS of this week remarks:

"The subject of crop is again attracting more attention, and it is not surprising to find that in some quarters the large falling off in receipts lately is regarded as confirmatory of short crop views. The deliveries up to this date for the past two years have comprised half the crop. This year, however, the course of receipts has been interrupted by long-continued political and financial disturbances, threatening at one time to shorten the supply. Prices fell to a panic point, and planters held back their Cotton. Thus, instead of the bulk of the crop being already delivered, we have yet to receive it; while, should the four million estimate prove correct, we should have nearly as much Cotton to receive as last year after this date. The recent advance in price leaves no room to expect that Cotton will now be held back. The whole crop will doubtless come forward, and the result be limited only by the quantity grown."

The current quotations to-day of distant Bank Notes with GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State..	⅜@—	Mobile	4 @—
New-England	⅜@—	New-Orleans, La..	1½@—
New-Jersey	1½@1½	Ill., Wis. & Iowa...	5 @6
Philadelphia	3⅛@1	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	1¼@1½
Interior Penn	3 @3½	Missouri	6 @—
Baltimore	1½@—	Free Indiana	4 @—
Maryland	2½@—	Tennessee	6 @—
Virginia	5 @5½	Michigan	1½@—
North Carolina	6 @6½	Canada	2 @—
South Carolina	7 @—	Georgia	6 @—

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line in the month of December, were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$79,044 09	$79,230 60	Inc.	$185 91
Passengers	38,781 95	35,336 05	Dec.	3,445 90
Mail & Miscel.	10,209,49	3,041 67	Dec.	7,167 82
Total	$128,035 53	$117,607 72	Dec.	$10,427 81

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of December, 1860, compared with the corresponding earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1860, earnings	$522,918 85
1859, earnings	$520,396 27
Increase	$2,522 58

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 28 pkgs. Ashes, 4,189 bbls. Flour, 60 pkgs. Provisions, and 149 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Continues in active demand, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@12⅞c., chiefly 12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 13c.@13⅛c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported of 6,200 bales, part *in transitu*.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 250 bags Java at 16c.; 200 mats do. at 16¼c.@16½c., mainly at 16⅜c.: 80 bags Jamaica and 40 bags Laguayra at 13¼c.@13½c.: 380 bags Maracaibo at 13⅝c.@14cc.: and 2,100 bags Rio at 10⅝c.@12⅝c. ℘ ℔. Stock of all descriptions in first hands, this morning, 75,348 packages. Noticing the week's business in Rio Coffee, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "Sales during the past week reach 9,402 bags to the trade, including 4,150 Santos, per *Elliott*, on private terms, and 1,000 ordinary Rio, per *Clara Haxall*, at 10⅛c. The market closes firm, with a fair inquiry for good and prime descriptions, for which holders have advanced their pretensions as above."

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
January 5th, New-Orleans	57,000
January 5th, Baltimore	24,000
January 5th, Philadelphia	4,000
January 8th, New-York	41,891
Total	126,891

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather limited demand to-day, though prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of only 9,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less request at former prices. Sales since our last, of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 60@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, and buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been confined to 30,000 bushels, including white Canada, at $1 52; white Western at $1 50@$1 55; red Western, part at $1 36@$1 37; Amber Iowa at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 28; and Chicago Spring, part at $1 22 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. The reported sales add up 54,000 bushels, at 68c.@70c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 72c.@73c. for new white Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 75c.@76c., and is held at 78c. ℘ bushel. Barley rules quiet and depressed. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 35½c.@36½c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are plenty and heavy, at 24c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Have been quite dull, and prices nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude is quiet, yet steady, at $2 75 ℘ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 1,138 bbls.; estimated stock, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, chiefly at from 35c.@37c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 334 bbls.; estimated stock, 7,000 bbls. Tar has been inactive at from $2 12½@$2 50 ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 419 bbls.; estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 20@$1 25; strained at $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 at $1 30@$1 80 ℘ 310 ℔s., and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 50 ℘ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 774 bbls.; estimated stock of common Resin, at the close, 15,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Jan. 8, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	1,138	—
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	334	650
Resin	774	4,823
Tar	419	50

OILS—Linseed is in demand, at 50c.@51c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $16 62½@$16 75, and New Prime at $12 87@$13 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard has not varied; sales of 200 tierces and bbls. at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand, and is steady. Sales 160 bbls. at $9@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℘ tc. Hams $11 50@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 9c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at prices ranging from 8⅝c.@9c. ℘ ℔. Flax and Timothy are inactive.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 650 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5⅜c.@5⅞c., with 420 boxes Havana, part in bond, at 5c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are more sought after. We now quote STUART's varieties, for cash, thus: Loaf, 9c.; Crushed, 8¾c.; Crushed, 8⅝c.; Granulated, 8⅝c.; Ground, 8⅜c.; Refined White, 8⅛c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet. The auction sale of Kentucky, for cash, resulted more satisfactorily than had been anticipated. We have heard of sales of 23 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.; 47 hhds. do., (by auction) at 4⅝c.@10¾c., and 165 bales Havana, at 30c.@35c. ℘ ℔. The Messrs. MESSENGER have prepared the following statistics of the

Manufactured Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Sales.		Stocks at the close of each Month.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
January.....pkgs.	14,727	13,184	30,655	49,024
February	15,089	17,101	30,799	46,649
March	19,254	14,376	34,895	55,028
April	16,741	16,243	39,397	54,562
May	13,148	13,762	45,410	58,229
June	16,037	12,873	50,162	61,638
July	17,276	18,627	56,493	70,677
August	24,047	16,623	53,185	74,607
September	26,610	25,171	45,240	62,628
October	19,655	*20,500	43,623	*59,961
November	14,575	*9,000	48,281	*65,348
December	10,464	*6,000	55,202	*67,367
Totals	207,622	181,360		

* Estimated.

Receipts of Manufactured Tobacco at New-York, in each of the last twelve years:

	Pkgs.		Pkgs.
1849	117,594	1855	165,197
1850	162,341	1856	200,768
1851	163,210	1857	190,878
1852	176,339	1858	252,374
1853	215,698	1859	322,048
1854	134,007	1860	281,629

Present Prices of Manufactured Tobacco at New-York:

Best brands of 5's and 8's	18c.@21c.
Medium brands of 5's and 8's	13c.@16c.
Common brands of 5's and 8's	10c.@12c.
Common, new stock 5's and 8's	7c.@10c.
Thirty-two's	19c.@23c.
Half pounds fine	19c.@23c.
Half pounds medium to good	15c.@18c.
Pounds extra fine	35c.@40c.
Pounds No. 1	25c.@28c.
Pounds medium	16c.@20c.
Pounds common	12c.@14c.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 20c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been effected to-day at previous figures. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¼d.@11½d.; Corn, 11d.@11¼d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@13-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℘ bushel.

The Cattle Markets.

There was ample supply of stock yesterday. About 3,000 head were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and at least 200 or 300 more expected for to-day's market. With the exception of a single animal or two, which would class as premium, and a few lots of good beeves, the cattle were generally of ordinary quality—quite inferior to the offerings one week ago. Trade was dull, and prices fully ¼c. ℘ ℔. lower than last week—some sellers thought ½c. There were enough left over for late buyers, and a dragging market is anticipated before the close to-day, with a further decline in prices. A very few choice animals brought 10c., but good beeves were to be had at 9c., and medium bullocks at 8c.

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Women of Beauty and Heroism.	Lyra Germanica.
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The White Vail.	Sacred Allegories.
Darley's "Margaret."	Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition, 5 vols.
Gallery of English and American Female Poets.	Perry's Expedition to Japan
Gallery of Famous Poets.	The Centre table, &c., &c.
Women of the South, &c.	

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NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE EXCELSIOR BASE BALL CLUB of Brooklyn are requested to meet at the office of Dr. Jones, City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of carrying out the following resolutions.

CHAS L. WHITING, Secretary.

Special meeting of the Excelsior Base Ball Club, held Jan. 7, 1861, the President, Dr. Jones, in the Chair, J. L. Chambers, Secretary, *pro tem.*

After appropriate remarks by the President, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of condolence with the relatives of the late WM. H. LOVETT.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one who, although just budding into manhood, had already laid the foundation of a sure, solid and Christian character, and whose eminent social and moral attributes had secured for and surrounded him with numbers of devoted friends, who, bowing in meekness under this sad bereavement of our beloved friend, say, nevertheless, "Thy will be done;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this club, of which Wm. H. Lovett was a respected officer, attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to his bereaved and mourning family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the New-York and Brooklyn journals.

J. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary *pro tem.*

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1861.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—THE SPITFIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—THE LOTTERY TICKET.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

President BUCHANAN has got rid of another clog to his Administration, in the person of Secretary THOMPSON, who resigned his position as head of the Interior Department yesterday. It is understood that his conditional resignation has been held *in terrorem* over the President for upwards of a week—the final step being induced by the fact of reinforcements having been sent to Major ANDERSON on the *Star of the West*. Mr. THOMPSON insists that the President pledged himself that no troops should be sent to the South without his knowledge, and it now appears that yesterday morning he first learned of the fact of the movement of troops to Fort Sumter. Report says that high words passed between the President and the retiring Secretary.

The most extraordinary rumors were current in Washington yesterday relative to affairs in Charleston—some of them bordering on the ridiculous. The steamer *Star of the West*, according to one account, had been attacked near her point of destination, while Major ANDERSON was busy in bombarding the belligerent city. These rumors, of course, cannot be traced to any responsible source, and are not worthy of the slightest credence. It is understood that the House Committee of Thirty-three will close their deliberations to-day, with a final attempt to adopt some plan of adjustment.

Since the Administration has decided upon adopting the only course consistent with honor towards the Disunionists, the movement towards the concentration of troops at points where they can be made available at the shortest notice has been going rapidly forward. The troops at Fort Leavenworth left on Monday morning for Baltimore, in accordance with the orders of Gen. SCOTT, and will very soon reach their destination; and measures have been taken to forward men and munitions of war with dispatch from Boston to Fort Tortugas, near Key West, the steamship *Joseph Whitney* having been chartered for that purpose.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated, last night, by the Sachems and members of the Tammany Society, at the hall of that name, by a fine banquet, by the enlivening music of a band, and by speeches by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Gen. WALBRIDGE and others, which were mainly directed to the eulogising of ANDREW JACKSON and the consideration of the troubled state of the country. The speakers' remarks bore strongly on the preservation of the Union, recommending large measures of conciliation towards the South, and denying the right of the Government to coerce a seceding State. The grand ball at the St. Nicholas Hotel was a very splendid affair. There were many distinguished gentlemen of all parties present, and the festivities were continued till morning. The anniversary was observed throughout the country very generally, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic dispatches. Salutes in honor of General JACKSON and Major ANDERSON were given in numerous places.

Mississippi appears to be hurrying headlong in the footsteps of South Carolina. The State Convention will probably to-day pass an ordinance of secession, the Committee to whom the motion had been referred agreeing upon the terms of one yesterday. A resolution was adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State so as to authorize the borrowing of money for military defence. Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama occupied seats on the floor.

Florida, although perhaps not so precipitate, seems as fully determined as Mississippi to follow the lead of South Carolina. The Convention yesterday adopted a preamble and resolution asserting the right of secession for cause, and declaring that the cause had arisen in the success of the Republican Party. Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were also present here, and delivered addresses. Most of the afternoon was spent in secret session, and it is surmised that the subject under discussion was the propriety of taking possession of the Government works. In fact, a rumor was current that they had already been seized.

The Alabama Convention, yesterday, resolved, by a large majority that its session should be secret. Previous to this action, however, a Committee was appointed to consider upon and report the action necessary for the State to take. Mr. CALHOUN, the Commissioner from South Carolina, made an address before the Convention, which is stated to have been well received.

In the State Senate yesterday, the President announced the Standing Committees. Petitions were presented for the revision of the Excise law; extension of the Chenango Canal, and to aid the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. Notices were given of bills to reduce the fare on City Railroads, to amend the Registry law; Senator P. P. MURPHY's resolution, indorsing the act of Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and providing that a sword, properly inscribed, be presented him by this State, was adopted. On motion of Senator SPINOLA, the proclamation of President JACKSON, on the attempted nullification of South Carolina, in 1832, was read. In the Assembly, notices were given of bills to provide for the appointment of Fire Marshals; to protect gas consumers; to amend the act relative to capital punishment; to amend Woman's Rights' Act. Bills were introduced to authorize the appointment of inspectors of steam boilers in New-York and Brooklyn; to authorize the holding of slaves in the State for nine months. A long debate ensued on the resolutions of Mr. BENEDICT approving of the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON, and directing the Governor to present him with a sword on behalf of the State, and, pending the debate, the Assembly adjourned.

The news which reaches us from Mexico, through a telegram from New-Orleans, is of a highly important character. MIRAMON, having given battle to the Liberal forces on the 22d December, was completely routed by them, and subsequently fled from the Capital alone. On Christmas day the Liberals occupied the city, which was tranquil. Puebla had also capitulated, and the war was considered at an end. President JUAREZ was to leave Vera Cruz for the Capital on the 3d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived at this port yesterday. Her intelligence is two days later. Advices from China, received by the regular mail, confirm the news of the ratification of a treaty between the Western Powers and His Celestial Majesty. It was signed at Peking on the 24th of October, stipulating, among other things, that an indemnity of eight million taels shall be paid; that a British Minister shall reside at Peking; that the port of Tien-tsin shall be opened to trade, and that the interdict on immigration shall be removed. From Gaeta, we learn that the bombardment had been renewed. FRANCIS I. obstinately refuses to yield, though he has received a letter from the Emperor of the French, telling him that he has carried on the siege long enough. The London *Times*, in another article on American affairs, thinks that the disunion agitation is increasing in seriousness. It now believes it possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overthrow, in a few short days, of a Constitution "which the greatest human wisdom was hardly sufficient to frame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness seem perfectly adequate to destroy."

The Board of Councilmen met again yesterday to organize, and after balloting twenty-two times for President without effecting a choice, adjourned to this evening at 4 o'clock. The ballot throughout stood: for MORGAN JONES, 12; ABRAHAM LENT, 11; blank, 1.

The Court Martial of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, continued yesterday. The Court overruled the plea in bar, virtually deciding that the order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, for the Prince of Wales Reception Parade, was legal. Col. CORCORAN pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and specification, and the taking of evidence commenced.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge LEONARD charged the Grand Jury, calling their attention, among other things, to the insufficiency of accommodations for the Courts. The trial of SELOVER, the ticket swindler, was commenced and is still on. In the General Sessions, several prisoners were discharged on account of insufficiency of evidence to hold them, several pleas were taken in trivial cases, and but one trial, that of DAVID SCHWARTZ, indicted for felonious assault, was had. The prisoner was acquitted. In the Court of Common Pleas, at Special Term, Judge HILTON granted an order requiring Mr. PLATT to show cause why he should not be compelled to surrender to Mr. DEVLIN all books and papers in his possession as Chamberlain. The order will be argued on Thursday, when it is returnable. Another action for assault and battery against Ex-Alderman THOMAS MCSPEDON is now on trial before Justice WHITE, in the Superior Court. The action grows out of the circumstances attending the assault upon a driver of a Third-avenue car, alleged to have been made by the defendant, for which a verdict was recovered against him in the Common Pleas, for $400. This action is brought by the conductor of the car.

The Stock market was dull yesterday and prices generally lower; New-York Central 77¾; Missouri Sixes 68½. Exchange on London closed firm for the Boston steamer at 104½@105½ ℔ cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed, and prices favored buyers, decidedly. A lively business was transacted in Cotton, at very full prices. Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Sugars, Pork, Lard, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Tallow were in request. Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were quiet. Light freight engagements were reported.

Another Cabinet Resignation.

The good work of purging the Federal Government of traitors makes steady and encouraging progress. We hear this morning that Secretary THOMPSON has resigned. His sympathy with treason and rebellion outweighs his fear of being regarded as a fugitive from justice,—and he quits the Department in which occurred the late enormous robbery of bonds intrusted to his care. At any price the Government is well rid of him. If any Secessionists still linger around the council-board of the Union, we trust they will either resign or be relieved of duties which they are incompetent properly to perform.

The very first necessity of the present crisis is a government devoted solely and exclusively to the Union and the Constitution. Whatever may be the practical measures resolved upon, we want no disunionism in the seat of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. Whatever is done there, must be done in the interest and for the welfare of the Union. We want no men professing fealty to the Constitution, and yet sympathizing at heart with the efforts to overthrow it. The one paramount motive there must be loyalty to the Republic,—a determination to use all its power for its protection,—to exhaust all its resources and put forth the utmost of its strength in maintaining its authority and vindicating its honor in the eyes of the world. Without such a purpose, cherished and evinced at head-quarters and resolutely supported by the people, there can be no such thing as government. We cease to be a nation,—and become simply an aggregate of individuals, without cohesion, without unity, subject to the caprice or passion of its members, incapable of inspiring loyalty in any heart or of commanding respect from any community. The Government of the Union must be a Union Government,—and any elements that may creep into it hostile to the Union, should be expelled as alien to the system and poisonous in their effect.

We do not mean by this that the Government must make war on the Southern States,—that armies must be marched into the South and subjugate, with fire and sword, the inhabitants of that rebellious section. We seek nothing of the kind,—nor do we believe that anything of the kind is necessary. We do not want a government for aggressive purposes,—but purely for defence. We want a government which will maintain its integrity, and make its authority respected, whether it is resisted or not. The forts now in possession of the Government must be defended against all attacks. Reinforcements must be promptly sent to every menaced point,—and the Federal Government must maintain its ground wherever it can do so without seeming to take the offensive. For it should be distinctly borne in mind that this is a war of the South upon the Government and not of the Government upon the South. There has been nothing like coercion, nor is there likely to be. The whole policy of the Government is *defensive*,—the protection of its own property, the maintenance of its own positions, the preservation of its own revenues. No Government could abandon these simple duties without committing suicide. To hesitate about them would be to abdicate everything like national authority.

It is not at all impossible that war may grow out of our present difficulties. But if so it will be because the South insists upon it, and commences it. The Federal Government has no war to wage. Its duties are discharged when it maintains possession of its forts, protects its property, collects its revenue, and enforces its commercial regulations. South Carolina, or the whole South, may maintain their "separate" existence as long as they please, without molestation, if these points are left untouched.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMTER.—The correspondent of a cotemporary gravely denounces the rashness of attempting to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter by the *Star of the West*. The reason, because the vessel and its load would be wholly at the mercy of Fort Moultrie through its entire passage up the tedious ship channel; while it would only come within range of the guns of Fort Sumter during the last three and a half miles of its course. It is argued, therefore, that the ship might be knocked to pieces by the insurgents in the former fortress before it would be near enough to the latter to obtain protection.

It is seldom the part of wisdom to speculate on events that may never occur. The steamer in question may have a very different destination from that rumor assigns it. There are other threatened fortifications to be strengthened and defended, and it is quite possible the War Department may be giving its attention to these. But, assuming Capt. MCGOWAN to be bound to Charleston, there is no reason to apprehend any such hostile operation as that referred to. One very cogent reason is that South Carolina is not at all likely to venture the shot that shall inaugurate civil war. That shot the Federal army is quite as unlikely to fire; and in this prudent dead-lock we have a strong pledge of immunity for the *Star of the West*.

But, even should the heedless garrison of Moultrie take the tremendous responsibility of firing into the vessel, it seems to have been overlooked that it will not be important for the defenders of Sumter to have that craft also within range—unless upon the principle of that famous triangular duel, where two hostile parties implicated a third and innocent person, and into him poured their revengeful bullets. It is upon Fort Moultrie the batteries of Sumter would be bent, should there be an act of offensive warfare on the part of those who are occupying the former. At the point of the channel, where the coming steamer would arrive within range of the Moultrie guns, it also comes within sight of Sumter. It is questionable whether the best impromptu gunners in the South Carolina militia can do serious execution beyond a mile or two against an object no larger than the hull of a vessel; and it is needless to say that the first round of Andersonian ball and shell poured among those unaccustomed gunners, their practice would at once become wild, and, upon another broadside, silent. In no event, therefore, assuming Charleston to be the destined port of this steamship, is there any reason to fear damage from insurgent interposition. Capt. MCGOWAN will unquestionably land his cargo as safely as he embarked it here.

Impotence of King Cotton.

Suppose the crop of the South, the past year, had been in food—wheat, corn, beef and pork—as in the Northern and Western States, what would have been their position in the present crisis? Why, the foreign demand for it would have been more active than for cotton, while the ample means of support among themselves would have placed them in a position of almost entire independence of the North, and would, consequently, have made them impregnable. Under such circumstances, if we had command of the sea, they would have laughed at us from their well-stocked granaries. With abundance of food, contentment could have been secured at home, while they would have abundant guarantees for the ultimate sale of all the surplus in the primary want of mankind—that of food.

But they produce Cotton alone. This they can neither eat nor drink, nor wear, without sending it abroad to be manufactured. In a period of great financial embarrassment like the present, when economy is the order of the day, cotton becomes a luxury, the use of which can be greatly reduced, and in case of extreme necessity, dispensed with altogether. Purchases are slow to be made even of such quantities as are daily used. There are large stocks on hand, and consumers are in no haste to move the crop, as they know it must come forward in time. Delay suits their convenience. It consequently comes only slowly forward; not fast enough, nor in sufficient quantities, to relieve the money pressure or the general distress. The whole South are in a state of *collapse*. At the very period of all others when everybody there should be flush, and the banks running over with gold, these institutions were driven to the wall without a moment's warning. Payments of all kinds cease, and a cry of universal distress rises from every corner of the Southern States.

Where, then, is their boasted power and wealth? Not in cotton! This, just at this crisis, is the weakest of all staves on which to lean for support. In the present embarrassed state of trade in the Southern States, caused by their political complications, a planter may have a hundred or a thousand bales at his gin-house, and starvation still stare him in the face. He has no money with which to send it to market; nor could he get the money for it, very likely, when sent. He can't eat it. To convert it into articles necessary to his use, it has to take a long circuit, and go through processes requiring months for their performance. The machinery of business, previous to the recent outbreak, was so constructed, that other parties gladly advanced the price of the staple on the spot, and for a small commission, undertook the risk and labor of its distribution to the consumers. All this machinery has been rudely smashed. No persons will trust people acting as madly and dishonestly as do those of South Carolina. They cannot be trusted even so far as to buy their bills drawn against shipments of their produce. Trade, consequently, has been thrown back to its elemental condition, in which the gold must go forward to be directly exchanged for the cotton. The delay and loss consequent upon this all falls upon the planters, as before they get through with their mad freak, it will go far toward eating up one-half the value of their crop.

The present crisis has thus demonstrated that a people who produce only a *raw* material which they cannot convert into forms in which it can be used, are in the most helpless and pitiable condition possible. The simplest process of reasoning would have shown this; but the South had become so besotted with the notion that "Cotton is king," and so arrogant and inflated with the idea of possessing, as they vainly thought, a talisman that would shield them from all harm, and bring all the world suppliant on their knees before them, that nothing but a lesson such as they are now receiving could open their eyes. The people of the North shared in the same delusion. The feeling was that we at the North held the very tenure of our existence by permission of the South. We adjusted our conduct to all their whims. They reigned supreme in the Government, and gave shape and tone to its policy both at home and abroad. The merchant and manufacturer left nothing undone to placate and retain their favor. From them the politician and churchman often drew their inspiration—in fact the South was the paramount figure, power and influence in the whole country.

What a change for two short months to bring about! In the utter abnegation or want of perception of all legal ties, the South at a single blow forever destroyed their moral power. If there be one sentiment more deeply engraved than any other on the Anglo-Saxon mind, it is a respect and reverence for law and order. To see it entirely ignored by persons with whom he has been acustomed to associate, excites his astonishment, and ever after, his distrust. To him respect for law and his own personal safety and that of his property are the same thing. Its violators are offenders against society. The whole moral sense of the North, consequently, has been so shocked at the wanton and reckless conduct of South Carolina, and of other States so far as they sympathise with her, that not a defender of them is left in the Northern States. The whole Pine-street Committee, including even the redoubtable Mr. LATHERS, who received his first military commission from South Carolina, are, we have no doubt, a unit with the North. The South has not left a decent man a plank to stand on. In the North we are not yet sunk quite so low as not to have some sense of what belongs to decency and fair play. We still hold to the good old maxim that majorities must rule, and we intend to inforce its correlative, that minorities must obey—especially when the complaint is no deeper than that they happen to be beaten.

The moral prestige of the South, consequently, is completely gone. They have shown that, to them, Government is no Government unless they can wield it; that in the hands of an opposing party it is fit only to be destroyed. But the defeat of their material prestige is just as thorough and complete. The crisis has shown their nakedness and poverty. It has taught the country where its real strength lies—in the North. The first breeze of the financial storm completely leveled the whole commercial fabric of the South. King Cotton was as helpless as his subjects. They thought they could flout at all commercial as easily as at all legal or social order. But the moment they assumed to cut themselves off from the North they severed the tie upon which their very life depended. So long as they maintained political and commercial faith, the capital of the world was before them, to assist in all their operations. But they plumed themselves like Lucifer and like Lucifer they fell. The delusion is at an end. They lie exposed in their nakedness and imbecility to the world. They command neither the respect, confidence nor sympathy of a soul in Christendom outside of their own number. Their fall has been their own work; so must be that of their recovery.

The Liberal Triumph in Mexico.

That millennium, which prophet and priest of a Liberal turn, have long and wearily predicted for Mexico, seems at last to have dawned. Our news, brief as it reads, is to the utmost exciting and gratifying. The Constitutional Army, whose advance upon the capital has been slow certainly, but, as the result proves, eminently guarded and circumspect, seems to have been anticipated in its approach by a *sortie* of MIRAMON, who on the 22d of December encountered his enemy, and after a contest, of which we lack particulars, sustained a fatal rout, and fled alone to the City. Staying only long enough to pack his portmanteau and portmonnaie, and perhaps to secure the company of his wife, he resumed his flight on the 24th. Christmas witnessed the entry into the capital of the triumphant Liberals, and, in all probability, the close of the war.

The whole of the Republic is thus in the hands of the Constitutional Government. Every State is in the interest of the Liberal cause; and at the very moment we in this country are trembling on the confines of anarchy, peace and unity are restored to our long-vexed neighbor. The contrast is necessarily mortifying; but while we accept the lesson, we need abate in no degree the utterance of our profound satisfaction at the new era opened in that land of exhaustless possibilities.

The immediate effect of this triumph, so far as the internal affairs of Mexico are concerned, will be the prosecution of those measures for reducing the power of a seditious clergy, which have already been promulgated from Vera Cruz. Church property will be generally secularized; popular education provided for; tribute, heretofore poured lavishly into the coffers of the Church, will be diverted into those of the State; foreign trade will be reopened, encouraged and protected; mining grants and property confirmed and secured; manufactures developed; and in fact every temptation offered for the introduction of foreign capital, which the enlightenment of the gentlemen who surround and advise President JUAREZ, has already recognized as the great wants of the State. A few years of peace and progress in the generous policy thus briefly indicated, must carry Mexico forward an age in material prosperity.

In its external relations it will be no less fortunate, if the foreign Powers who have reclamations founded on the recent calamities of the State exhibit that momentary forbearance which its helpless condition of convalescence exacts. England, fortunately for its own intimate relations with Mexico, has just expressed its warm sympathy with the Liberal cause, and indicated in time to be too late, but not too late to be appreciated, its disposition to back the Juarez Administration. Spain, whose demands are known to be merely a pretext for assisting the Ecclesiastical faction, and who is rumored to have a fleet with that object on the way to Vera Cruz, will find its aim nugatory; and the moment, of all others, untimely, for insisting on a pecuniary claim. France has been satisfied. In regard to the United States, the Liberals have as much reason to rejoice as we have to lament that our Government declined to ratify the McLane treaty, and so acquire the prodigious advantages which the present event would have realized. It might have been a powerful weapon in the hands of a partisan opposition, to urge that to win its ascendency the Liberals had sold out to the American Government, and placed the Republic under the yoke of a possible protectorate, with immediate territorial and transit privileges of incalculable value. This charge has been escaped. What has been won has been gained without any other aid from the United States than the timely recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. MCLANE, and certainly without aid of even that immaterial character from any other Power. There are pecuniary claims to settle, and to cancel them will require but a brief period of intelligent government; but there is no other reasonable abatement of the prize. The Mexico thus liberated is an undivided, unshorn Republic.

From so flattering an estimate of the new order of things, there must unhappily remain as a drawback the inevitable risk of further disorders and revolutions. Such convulsions can never safely be omitted from our prognosis of a Spanish-American community. In the apparent unanimity, however, of the Mexican people at this moment; in the reduced proportions of the Church; in the helplessness of those speculators who have so long dabbled in revolution, as men here dabble in fancy stocks; in the greater wisdom and wider views of the present Administration, we have guarantees of permanence never offered before, and we may perhaps venture the hope that the stormy and chaotic period of the Republic is finally passed. In this hope we can rest in thorough satisfaction.

Small Extortions by Public Officers.

There is but one opinion in our community as to the corruption and wickedness which have existed in our General Government—and our columns this morning give one evidence, at least, that while they have thoroughly fulfilled the "weightier matters" of the law of wrong-doing, they have by no means failed to "tithe the mint, anise and cummin" of petty meannesses and extortions.

It appears by the report of a case in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, that some two years ago and more, Collector SCHELL seized a quantity of telegraph wire imported here, on the allegation that it was fraudulently undervalued. A suit was instituted to forfeit the wire, but the evidence showed a different state of facts, and the jury found a verdict against the Government. The District Court, however, to save the Collector from liability for the damages sustained by the owners of the goods by their being kept out of their property for about two years, gave a certificate of probable cause for the seizure. When the claimants, after the trial, went to the Collector to get their goods, they were met by the modest demand on his part that they should pay for the storage of the goods during the pending of the action, and they were actually compelled by him to pay upwards of $600 for such storage before he would give up the goods, which he had wrongfully kept from them for two years and more.

It would seem that Mr. SCHELL must have left behind, when he took the Collectorship, his knowledge of the plainest principles of law, as well as some other things, or he never could have made such a claim. But such a claim was made and enforced, and perhaps in view of the possibility of some error of the claimants in making their protest, it is not surprising that he made it. But on the matter being represented to the Treasury Department, Mr. COBB, instead of at once directing the Collector to repay the money thus illegally exacted, sustained his decision, and the owners of the goods were compelled to bring their suit against the Collector to recover the amount, for which Judge SMALLEY at once directed the jury to find a verdict in their favor.

We wonder if this doctrine of Messrs. SCHELL and COBB obtains in the other Departments. If so, we shall probably have claims against the Government presented for the "storage" of the bonds taken from the Department of the Interior. Or, possibly, if that million deficiency in the Treasury Department, of which it has been intimated that Mr. COBB could give some information, shall be brought to light, some one may claim to recover of the Government a fair remuneration for the trouble which he has had in keeping the money. We are glad to know that in any event no such claim can be left to the decision of either our Collector or the late Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPANISH-AMERICAN STATES.—The adjustment of our relations with minor American Powers will form one of the many neglected duties that must devolve upon Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. It is time that the policy of the Nation in this particular should be marked by more dignity and consistency than have hitherto characterized it. With the advent of Mr LINCOLN to power the States of Central America will be able to feel secure against fillibustering encroachments, and the morality of this country will cease to suffer from the imputation that its Government either secretly encouraged, or, at least, neglected to oppose the invasion of peaceful States by bands of mercenary marauders. We shall now be in a position to obtain from these States the treaties which have been hitherto denied us through motives of hatred or fear, though treaties of a similar character were readily conceded to France and England. We shall expect to find the whole moral force of the Government exercised in favor of Mexican liberty; and with Peru and those other States that have refused satisfaction for injuries inflicted, we shall look for a prompt adjustment of all outstanding claims.

During the current year our relations with New-Granada will need more than usual attention. The security of the Isthmus of Panama—the great highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States—is to us of immense importance, and that security is greatly imperiled by the present disturbed condition of New-Granadian affairs. The last Isthmian mail brought intelligence of revolutionary successes that threaten the ultimate overthrow of the existing Government, and as the war, like most of the Spanish-American feuds, is waged for mercenary and unworthy motives, its result, if against legitimate authority, will be most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the Republic. There is just now a very strong probability that Gen. OSPINA will be driven from the Presidency. As long as the outbreak was confined to Magdalena and Bolivar, it scarcely excited any uneasiness at the Federal capital; but within a very brief period the rebellion has spread to other States of the Confederation, until we learn that, with the exception of Cundinamarca and the chief town, Bogota, the whole of New-Granada is in successful revolt against the General Government.

In anticipation of scenes of anarchy and confusion that will occur in New-Granada, as they have occurred in Mexico from precisely similar causes, it will be necessary to have a formidable fleet stationed at Panama. An outbreak on the Isthmus was only recently suppressed by the landing of a large English and American force; but our interests there are far too valuable to be left to such chance assistance as foreign men-of-war may be able or willing to render.

Disposition of the Navy.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* insists that the Administration has been making systematic and effective preparation for the Disunion movement during the past season. In proof of this he points out the whereabouts of the several vessels of the navy.

He states that the *Brooklyn* steam corvette has been sent to Norfolk in full duty trim—and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* and the frigate *Sabine* are soon to be recalled from the Gulf of Mexico. The *Powhatan*, which had been manned and commissioned at Philadelphia for the Gulf, was recalled, and will soon be due at one of the Northern ports. The *Macedonian* and the *St. Louis* will soon be in Portsmouth; the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* are at Pensacola for repairs, and the *Mohawk* has just put into Florida with two slavers.

The same writer adds:

"Nor have the preparations for the worst, made in the navy, stopped here. The facilities afforded by the Panama Railroad and the Aspinwall steamer connection for transporting troops rapidly from the head-quarters of the Pacific squadron, at Panama, to the navy yards in the Atlantic States, suggested the practicability of speedily transferring the crews of every ship in the Pacific fleet to 'ready men-of-war' at home. Accordingly, we find the United States steamers *Saranac*, *Wyoming*, the sloops-of-war *St. Marys*, *Cyane*, *Levant*, the whole squadron, in fact, called up to Panama, where, we believe, they still remain. And lest the different crews, that had nearly served out their time, might complain of hardship in being compelled to forcibly remain on ship-board, when entitled to their discharge, the ship's companies of the vessels that were in commission the specified time, the *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, are replaced by new hands.

"The way in which business has been carried on at the several stations in Northern States, also shows a preconceived determination on the part of the Government to act with vigor when necessity required it. As already stated, ships returning from active service have been retained in active service orders. The *Constitution*, the *Plymouth*, the *Germantown*, the *Jamestown*, the *Macedonian*, the *Marion*, the *Merrimack*, the *Mississippi*, the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* and other craft have been put in such a state that in a few days they could be made fit for any sort of duty. Good men have been discriminatingly picked up at the recruiting offices, while general enlistments were stopped; so that the entire naval forces that could be rendered available are susceptible of almost immediate usefulness. The scattered manner in which an army is stationed prevented so thorough a concentration of it at convenient places, but where soldiers could be easily accumulated they are to be found."

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The management of this establishment supplied its patrons, on Monday night, with a capital evening's fun, and this, too, without the slightest expenditure of novelty—for the burlesque of "Mazeppa," although new here, scarcely comes under that head. Mr. JOE JEFFERSON was the spirit of the occasion, appearing in no fewer than three pieces. The first of these was the respectable, but not at all dull, comedietta, called "Lend Me Five Shillings," in which the comedian's quick style of humor was seen to great advantage. The house was kept in a constant roar of merriment. Then came the burlesque of "Mazeppa," and lastly the screaming farce called the "Spitfire." It is only necessary to add a few words to this enumeration of good things. The burlesque has been freely altered from the London edition, and adapted to this locality by the usual references to Jersey and lager-beer. Quickened with this infusion of American wit, it is now, we suppose, a better work than it ever was before, and certainly sufficiently amusing to merit a long career. The puns with which the dialogue is studded are frequently admirable, and perplex the ear of the intellect to a degree which renders laughter or madness inevitable. The action,—well it is not necessary to analyze the action,—it is sufficient that it moves on the most improved style of rocking-horse. We have seldom seen a piece played with greater spirit. Mr. JEFFERSON was truly excellent, and danced his minuet and performed his daring act in the ring to perfection. The latter, by the way, is a new revelation, and a vast improvement on the old wicker-horse arrangement. It was so good, indeed, that the audience without any regard to the effort required in making it so, persisted in *encoring* it, or rather bringing the applause to such a point that Mr. JEFFERSON had to beg to be excused from the overtaxing honor. Mrs. CHANFRAU supported Mr. JEFFERSON with great spirit, and achieved in consequence a decided success. Mr. J. H. STODDARD was very good in the burlesque, and also in the comedietta. Some of the minor parts were but indifferently studied; notably in the case of Mr. DAVIDGE; otherwise they were well distributed.

The pieces were completely successful, and will bear many repetitions.

CONCERT.—A musical entertainment will be given at the Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, in aid of the funds of the St. John's Chapel Industrial Schools. A number of artists and members of the Harmonic Society have volunteered for the occasion, and in addition to a miscellaneous selection of music, the celebrated Ode by FELICIEN DAVID, called the "Desert," will be given.

The Horse-Tamer Again—Mr. Rarey's Second Lecture.

Mr. RAREY'S second lecture took place last evening, at Niblo's Garden, inside and out. So great a gathering as was there assembled is a stronger proof of Mr. RAREY's powers than the mere subjugation of *Cruiser* or *Joe Anderson*, or any other horse. The many-headed public, however, was by no manner of means "tamed all over" by what they witnessed, and before the end of the lecture grew vicious instead of quietly submitting and trotting home affectionately.

The provocation was certainly sufficient. It lay in the fact that the purchasers of reserved tickets were absolutely unable to get to their seats. Owing to the utter want of any effort to protect the seats which had been reserved, the mass of people who had bought tickets without seats, rushed in and took possession, blocking the aisles completely, and rendering utterly impossible any approach to the seats which others had paid for. It was about as splendid and triumphant a specimen of mismanagement as has ever been exhibited in this City.

There was hardly an excuse for this state of things, for it must have been perfectly well known to the managers of the house that, in view of a crowded attendance, the usual staff of ushers would be worse than useless, and the slightest suggestion of common sense would have dictated the propriety of an increase to the police force. We will not speak of the danger of admitting more people than the house will hold, for the managements are deaf on this subject; but it is a great deal too bad that those who are the holders of reserved seats, should be the victims of the very crowd they have tried to avoid.

Some of these complainings it is to be presumed reached Mr. RAREY, for during the evening he came forward, and expressed his regret at the inconveniences which were experienced, and stated that the holders of reserved seats who chose to get their tickets exchanged for Thursday's performance, or their money returned at the box-office, could do so. The confusion which prevailed in the house rendered this speech inaudible to the parties interested, or there would have been a run upon the treasury sufficient to seriously damage the night's receipts.

The lecture in its spoken part was the same as that delivered on Saturday. Four horses (including *Cruiser*) supplied the necessary illustrations to Mr. RAREY's system, and went through their strappings with commendable resignation. A grey mare, which was described as not very vicious, supplied Mr. RAREY with his best task, and displayed pluck and obstinacy to the last. She was subdued after a long conflict, but did not appear at all afraid to commence again if Mr. RAREY felt so inclined. Another mare of huge proportions, and a somewhat vulgar disposition, objected to being tickled, but took the rest of the operations stupidly, consoling herself at every possible opportunity with a mouthful of hay. The last animal was also of monumental proportions, and very solid material. Mr. RAREY operated upon him but did not achieve so complete a victory as was anticipated. In all these illustrations it is proper to add that the manipulations of the system were effected with coolness, and that deliberate and easy exercise of great strength, which is Mr. RAREY's most striking characteristic.

The opinion of horse people (by which we mean people who have horses—not Centaurs), was scarcely so favorable to the present exposition as to that given on Saturday last. The animals selected for taming, however vicious in their private lives, behaved creditably before the public, and negotiated for easy falls rather than struggled for accustomed liberty. They seemed to be suffering from low nervous vices, and the treatment it was objected, while it prostrated their physical ability, did not obviate the real difficulty. Be this as it may, it is certain that there was not so much resistance in all the horses exhibited last night as was developed by the hardy little mustang on Saturday, and in consequence neither the applause nor the satisfaction was so general. Why won't some benevolent person bring forward a horse that is warranted to do all the mischief in its power precisely at 8½ o'clock on any given night.

Mr. RAREY's third lecture will take place on Thursday evening.

Since writing the above we have received the following from Mr. RAREY:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8, 1861.

I greatly regret that by some mismanagement more tickets were sold for my lecture this evening than the capacity of the house would justify, and many reserved seats were taken possession of by those who were not entitled to them.

I wish to inform the public it was done without my knowledge or sanction, and I promise that such an occurrence shall not take place again.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. RAREY.

New-Jersey.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE—THE AUTHORITIES CENSURED.—Coroner JAMES H. O'DONNELL, of Hudson City, held an inquest on Monday evening on the body of John GAYNOR, one of the oldest stage-drivers in Hudson County, who was found lying dead in a barn in Newark-avenue, Hudson City. It appears that deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had been wandering about the streets in a destitute condition, and the authorities were notified of the fact, but neglected to render him any aid. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from intemperance and exposure; and censured the authorities for neglect, in not providing for him—they having been notified of his situation.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Winter term of the Hudson County Court was commenced this (Tuesday) morning, Judges FINK and POPE presiding. Owing to the absence of Judge OGDEN, the Court was adjourned until 3 P. M. There are at present 15 prisoners in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. They are all for minor offences, with the exception of that of Mr. ABSON, charged with poisoning his wife.

MUCH OBLIGED.—We are indebted to JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, for a package of papers from numerous points South—New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh and Nashville—at least a day in advance of the mails. These favors are frequent and acceptable.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Total Defeat of Miramon by the Liberals.

President Juarez on his Way to the Capital.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

The British war steamer *Gladiator*, from Vera Cruz, bound to Pensacola, touched at the Southwest Pass to-day, with dispatches from Capt. ALDHAM, of the British ship-of-war *Valorous*.

MIRAMON was completely routed by the Liberal army on the 22d, and after returning alone to the capital, fled on the 24th. The Liberals occupied the capital on Christmas day.

Puebla had capitulated.

JUAREZ had been sent for, and would leave Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. for the Capital.

The City of Mexico was tranquil, and the war is supposed to be ended.

Private dispatches from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals took the city of Mexico on the 25th. MIRAMON, finding no support, at once resolved to capitulate.

The schooner *Alphonsine* has arrived from Yucatan, 25th. The new Government had proclaimed the Constitution of 1859.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A resolution was introduced to give Maj. ANDERSON a sword, and passed unanimously.

Gen. JACKSON'S Proclamation against nullification was, on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, read by the Clerk.

Mr. RAMSAY gave notice of a bill to reduce the fare on City Railroads.

Bills to enlarge the New-York City Courts were introduced by the same gentleman.

The papers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad were appropriately referred.

The following were appointed as a Special Committee on Federal Relations: Messrs. Hillhouse, Calvin, Manierre, Goss, J. McMurphy, Spinola, and P. P. Murphy.

A motion was made to appoint a joint Committee to inquire into the alleged abuses in the State Prison.

Mr. COLVIN reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee on the bill allowing jurors on criminal trials to be judges of law and fact.

Mr. GARDNER gave notice of a bill to amend the Registry law.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to remodel the Court of Common Pleas in New-York. It makes the Court consist of eight Judges, from Jan. 1, 1862, and terminates the terms of the present Judges at the last day of December, 1861. Three Judges may hold the General Term. The Judges are first to be elected to hold office in three classes, for three, six and nine years, after that the terms are to be for twelve years.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill making the New York City Chamberlain to be appointed by the head of the Finance Bureau for four years, removable by the same authority for malfeasance, subject to the subsequent action of the Governor, the first appointment to be made ten days after the passage of the act. The Chamberlain shall have to give bonds to the City and County at $200,000 each with approved sureties.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the preference in suits in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced the resolutions awarding a sword to Maj. ANDERSON on behalf of the State of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Governor's Message had progress in Committee of the Whole.

The testimony in the contested seat of AUSTIN MYERS was submitted by the County Judge of Onondaga County.

A number of bills were noticed, among them one by Mr. WALSH, to protect Gas Companies in New-York; by Mr. MCDERMOT, to reduce milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; by Mr. VARIAN, to remodel the Board of Health of New-York; and others relating to the New-York City Government.

Bills were introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and engines in New-York and Brooklyn; by Mr. TOWNSEND to authorize temporary sojourn in the State with slaves (it allows the owner to remain nine months with his slaves, but if he remains longer the slaves are to be free); by Mr. FULLER, to erect the new County of Highland.

The petitions of Messrs. HOPS and MCCALSE for the seats of Messrs. KELLY and ARCULARIUS, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that no extra compensation be paid to any officer or employe of the House, and that postage sent from the House be confined to twenty cents. Adopted—ayes 116, nays 2.

The election of Canal Commissioner was fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 16, at noon.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the resolution directing the Governor to present a sword to Maj. ANDERSON.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. KERNAN, ELLINGWOOD and COZANS, approving the action of Maj. ANDERSON, but deprecating the introduction of the resolution at this time when conciliation was necessary.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIERCE, PRENDERGAST and FISH, advocated the passage of the resolutions.

The debate on the resolutions was continued for some time.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the resolutions because he deemed at this time they were calculated to irritate the South. While he was willing to do all honor to a gallant officer, and to all who stood firmly in the line of duty at this crisis, he was not willing to do any act that might even in seeming imply the desire of New-York to coerce South Carolina into the United States. The first drop of blood shed in this trouble would be the final downfall of the Union; and while it was the duty of the General Government to stand firmly up to the line of duty, it was for the sister States to be conciliatory, and to strengthen the hands of the Union men.

Mr. BENEDICT vindicated the resolutions, and declared the belief that more good would be done towards preserving the Union by standing up in the defence of those men who firmly did their duty in this crisis than by any conciliatory tone.

Mr. FISH designated the people of South Carolina as rebels and traitors, and advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. ELLINGWOOD understood the desire to be to delay and not to defeat the resolutions. He was ready fully to indorse Major ANDERSON'S conduct, but deemed it a matter of policy and patriotism to lay aside the resolutions for the present.

Mr. PIERCE reminded the House that Congress had passed resolutions of similar import, and expressed the opinion that the only way to win the heart of the South was to boldly resent their insults.

Mr. COZZENS spoke warmly in favor of delay and conciliation, and excused the action of Southern men, who believed their rights invaded and their property assailed.

Mr. PRENDERGAST spoke warmly for the resolutions, and wondered why the jaws of hell did not gape and swallow those who stood in rebellion against the Union.

Mr. MERRITT had been at the first favorable to postponing the resolutions; but the debate had occurred, and he believed they ought to be passed at once.

Mr. KERNAN replied at length. He reiterated his approval of ANDERSON'S conduct, and his willingness to stand by all who stand up to the line of duty to the Union, but he thought the presentation of a sword would be held to imply a threat of coercion.

Mr. BENEDICT would be willing to amend the resolutions by providing for the presentation of a medal instead of a sword.

Mr. ROBINSON deemed this more appropriate. The sword had always been the testimonial presented by a State to her brave soldiers for gallant deeds in battle, and the gift of a medal would be more appropriate in this case. In order to give time for reflection, and that the Senate resolutions might also be before the House, he moved to adjourn.

The House then, without taking a vote, adjourned.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature met to-day. The members of the House were all sworn in, after which, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, without electing officers. The Democrats and Americans have a majority, and had some difficulty in arranging the officers.

Some excitement took place in the Senate. The Republicans had a majority of one, and yet, the Democrats elected all their officers. This was done by the Republican Senator of Burlington voting with the Democrats. One of the reasons alleged, is that a brother-in-law of the Senator was elected Secretary of the Senate. The following are the officers elected:

President of the Senate, EDWARD PERRY, of Hunterdon; Secretary, JOSEPH J. SLEEPER, of Burlington; Assistant-Secretary, B. Q. MCCLURG, of Mercer.

Election of a United States Senator for Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

EDGAR COWAN, Republican, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator in place of Mr. BIGLER, to-day. The following is the vote:

Cowan.............. 98 | Foster.............. 35

It was strictly a party vote. Mr. COWAN is not a radical Republican. He was formerly a Clay Whig.

Charter Election at Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

At the Charter Election to-day, the Democrats and Union men swept the town, electing J. M. GUION, Clerk, by 112 majority, and S. W. ARNETT, Treasurer, by nearly 200. The Union gain is over 300 since last year.

Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

J. G. BOWES was to-day elected Mayor of Toronto, *vice* M. C. CAMERON.

The Steamship Frontier City Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Frontier City* sunk near Napoleon, Ark., on Friday night, and became a total loss. No lives were lost.

Burning of the Ship Birmingham.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The ship *Birmingham*, Capt. JOHNS, with 800 bales of cotton, was burned yesterday in the bay.

Fire in Woodstock, C. W.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Canadian Literary Institute and Baptist College was entirely burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured for $8,000.

Seizure of a Schooner at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The schr. *Luttrell*, of Staten Island, has been seized for violation of the Virginia Inspection laws.

Missouri Currency.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Sight Exchange on New-York at 4@5 per cent. premium for Missouri paper. Gold sells at 3, and Silver at 2 per cent. premium.

Expected European News.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 8—12 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the steamers *Bremen* or *Glasgow*. Wind North, light. Weather cloudy and very dark.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*, now fully due at this port, with Londonderry dates of Dec. 29.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The mails per steamship *Canada* for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at 7 A. M. to morrow, and she will sail at 10 o'clock.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Plea in Bar Overruled—The Order of Gen. Sandford for the Prince of Wales Reception Parade Decided to be Legal.

The Court constituted for the trial of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment—who is charged with disobedience of orders, in refusing to parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales—met yesterday afternoon. All parties, Court, accused and counsel, were promptly in attendance.

After the proceedings of the last meeting had been read by the Judge Advocate, including, at the request of the President of the Court, the reply of the Judge Advocate to the argument of the accused on his plea in bar, Col. CORCORAN proceeded to read his reply.

Col. CORCORAN'S reply was quite lengthy, and reviewed the argument of his plea in bar. It was reasserted that no unwritten law, or law of custom, or statutory enactment, gave the Major-General the power to call out the First Division, except twice per year for exercise. He denied that any custom of ordering parades, other than these, had been shown, claiming that the only parade so ordered at the discretion of the Major-General was that of the Cable Celebration, as to which, he submitted, that it was a question whether it was not an unnecessary, useless and absurd display. [Laughter.] He contended that if the Legislature intended to confer upon the Major-General the power to order parades at his discretion that power would have been conferred in unmistakable language, and not left to be inferred, or dependent upon military custom. He doubted whether much international courtesy was likely to result from displays of this kind, and believed that it was not the best method of displaying our love for our national institutions. The main argument of the reply was directed to two points: That the militia organization was for the purpose of the defence of the country in any exigency, and the maintainance of public order, and second, that the performance of such military exercise as that of the reception of the Prince of Wales was not calculated to forward the purposes of such organization, and was a waste of time and labor.

The accused in the course of his reply also argued that as the First Division could not legally demand pay for such a parade, it could not be legally compelled to make it; that the discretionary power given by the Legislature to the Commander-in-Chief, was given in explicit language, and that if it had been the intention to give the Major-General any such power, that would have been expressed in terms of like force; that all the law that could be presumed to grant the Major-General any discretionary power to order parades, was repealed in the act of April, 1855.

The Judge-Advocate took occasion to say that his claim as to military custom had been partially misrepresented by the accused in his reply. The court-room was cleared to allow the Court time for deliberation on the plea in bar.

The Judge-Advocate, upon the doors being opened, announced that the Court, after deliberation, had decided to overrule the plea in bar. The accused would therefore be required to plead to the charges and specifications.

The charges and specifications were then read, and to both of them the accused plead "Not guilty."

The Judge-Advocate announced, after a brief discussion with the accused, that the witnesses would be required to retire, and Brig.-Gen. SPICER, President of the Court, so ordered.

The Judge-Advocate said: It seems to be necessary that a statement should be made of the order of the proof. All that I deem it necessary to state is that we shall prove the service of the order and the disobedience of the order, and perhaps I shall offer some evidence as to the custom of ordering Division parades.

Capt. H. S. Van Buren was the first witness called for the prosecution. He was examined by Judge Advocate MEAD, and testified that he was aid-de-camp to Gen. Ewen in October; that he served Brigade orders upon Col. Corcoran, which he believes to be a copy of those attached to the charge and specifications, commanding Col. Corcoran to parade with the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the reception of the Prince of Wales.

The accused objected to all questions as to the disobedience of the order, on the ground that it was not specified what portion of it had been disobeyed.

The witness further stated that the Sixty-ninth Regiment did not parade on the reception of the Prince of Wales, and that the Sixty-ninth Regiment Lancers did not report at Head-quarters.

On cross-examination through the Judge Advocate, the witness stated that he could not positively say that the orders served upon Col. CORCORAN were the same as those shown; he believed the copy was correct; had never compared them; supposed they were all alike; did not recollect of reading them; my place on that parade was at the head of the brigade among the staff officers, except when carrying orders down the line; spoke from hearsay in stating that the Sixty-ninth Regiment did not parade; did not see it at any time.

To the Judge Advocate (for the complainant)—The Sixty-ninth Regiment could not have paraded without my seeing it on that day; was at Head-quarters; did not see the Lancers there.

The Court adjourned to Thursday at 4½ o'clock.

The effect of the decision of the Court is to recognize the legality of Major-Gen. SANDFORD'S order, and to render Col. CORCORAN'S conviction almost a matter of certainty.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ACCIDENT AT SPEYERS' BREWERY—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Monday commenced an inquest upon the body of JACOB MUSLER, a mason, who was killed on Saturday at Speyers' Lion Brewery in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue. MARTIN VOGEL testified that he was at work in the Brewery, which is unfinished, and that about noon on Saturday the masons went to the malt floor, on the second story, to eat their dinner. A few minutes afterwards the foreman called to them from below to "come away." Deceased descended by one of the ladders and witness followed. When witness had got about half way down he heard a crashing noise, the grain from above poured upon him and the ladder was broken by a falling beam. A plank fell on witness, who was knocked down and nearly suffocated by the grain, but Mr. SPEYERS and the workmen rescued him. Deceased was found soon afterwards at the foot of the ladder suffocated and covered by grain to the depth of ten feet. Mr. SPEYERS testified that his Brewery was in process of construction, and that Mr. LOUIS BURGER, the architect, had full power to do everything to insure its stability and safety. Coroner SCHIRMER and the Jury examined the premises, which demonstrated that the immediate cause of the accident was the falling of a partition wall, which formed part of the old building. A number of iron pillars which rested on this wall, as supports to the floor above, were found to have been forced into the brick-work by the weight of the grain. Dr. BOUTON made an examination of the body of deceased, and finding no marks of violence, gave an opinion that death had resulted from suffocation. The Coroner, having been unable to secure the attendance of certain witnesses, adjourned the investigation until yesterday afternoon. At that time the case was again opened, and a large quantity of testimony was given with reference to the construction of the building. The jury, after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We find that deceased came to his death from suffocation, by having been covered with barley, in the malt-house of Speyers' Lion Brewery, Jan. 5, 1861, in consequence of the falling of the malt floor, occasioned by the use of a defective wall in the rebuilding of said brewery. Further, we would censure LOUIS BURGER, the architect and superintendent of said brewery, for culpable carelessness in allowing the use of said wall."

THE POLICE COURT EMEUTE.—Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, dispensed entirely with the services of Sergeant DEGE and the Metropolitan policemen at his Court, refusing them permission even to enter the building. The Sergeant received the returns from the various Precincts at the door of the Court-room; but as Justice BRENNAN would not take the papers after they had passed through his hands, the morning's business of the Court was materially retarded. Finding that himself and his command would be compelled to spend the day in the street, Sergeant DEGE communicated with the Police Commissioners, informing them of the new phase which the case had assumed, and at the meeting of the Board in the afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent be directed to ascertain from the Justices of the Third District Police Court, if the patrolmen detailed there are unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, or in view of the report of Sergeant Dege whether the services of patrolmen at that Court are unnecessary."

The unpleasant episode will probably be adjusted to-day.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.—On Monday evening, Mr. J. F. HEIL, proprietor of a restaurant and lodging-house at No. 420 Broome-street, was found dead in his bed, bathed in blood, from a wound in his throat made with a razor. Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, commenced an investigation of the circumstances attending his death, and Mrs. HEIL testified that she had lately lived unhappily with her husband, who had threatened to separate from her; he had been very sick all day on Monday, with almost incessant attacks of vomiting and purging. Dr. JOHN BEACH, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, deposed that he had found poison in the stomach—the nature of which, however, he could not determine; he had also found several wounds on the throat of deceased, in addition to the one which probably had produced death. In order to afford time for a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, and that additional witnesses might be summoned, the Coroner postponed the investigation.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT HIGGINS' CARPET FACTORY.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the crank of the fly-wheel of the steam engine used for driving the looms at HIGGINS' carpet factory, foot of Forty-third-street, North River, broke, and crushed in the head of the cylinder. The steam rushed out of the aperture with a loud noise, almost instantly filling the building, and a portion of the machinery was forced through the wall. The Engineer escaped a frightful death by leaping through a closed window, but in doing so he received some severe bruises. A young woman, named MARY HUGHES, was not so fortunate. She inhaled the steam, and, in consequence, was shockingly scalded. The engine was made a complete wreck. It was of $500 horse-power and nearly new, having cost $10,000. It is not possible to repair the damage within five weeks, and in the interval from 700 to 800 operatives will be unemployed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education, of 1861, will meet to-night for the first time, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. It is understood that WM. E. CURTIS, Esq., who gave great satisfaction to the members of the Board last year, as its presiding officer, will be re-elected; and it is settled that Mr. THOMAS BOESE, who has earned the good opinion of all, by the manner in which, as Clerk of the Board, its business has been transacted, will be called to continue in the position he now occupies.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP INDUSTRY.—Capt. WATERS, of this ship, reports that on Oct. 25, when off the Cape of Good Hope, the crew mutinied, and refused duty, leaving but the second and third mates, carpenter, one seaman and the boy to work ship until the 29th, during which time he experienced a heavy gale of wind. On the 29th the crew relented and commenced work. The same day ALEXANDER MONTIETH, chief officer, died of dysentery, having been sick and off duty from the time the ship left Manilla. The mutineers were taken to the Tombs for detention.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—EMMA HEILAND, aged 4 years, was fatally scalded about a week ago, at the residence of her parents, No. 58 Ludlow-street, under the following circumstances: She was sitting in a high chair in front of the fire, when her little brother, in playing near her, upset the chair. As deceased fell, her clothes caught the handle of a pot that stood on the stove, and the boiling water was thrown upon her. Her death resulted on Sunday, and Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest on the body.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY HANGING.—LOUISA GEYER, a native of Germany, 30 years of age, residing at her brother's house, No. 35 Greene-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself with a rope, from the bannisters of the stairs. When discovered by her friends, Miss GEYER had been dead more than an hour. She has been deranged for the past four months, and on several occasions since her affliction she has attempted to make way with herself.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. M. Butterfield, of New-York, and S. G. Andrews, of Rochester; Jas. G. Gibbs, of South Carolina; S. R. Van Duzer, of New-York; L. Sturdevant, of New-Orleans; A. B. Cox, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and H. B. Stevens, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, of New-York; H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Rev. M. Doughety, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John B. Frisbie, of New-York; Col. Darlington, of Pennsylvania; G. D. Bayard, of the U. S. A.; G. Adams, of Texas, and S. H. Verplank, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGee, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, from Montreal, and D. Barnard, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Mayor Cranston, of Newport, R. I.; T. T. Smith and family, of Georgia, and C. Wilson, of Alabama, are at the La Farge House.

The Diseases which Affect Animal and Vegetable Life have in Brandreth's Pills Their Efficient Remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Destroy parasites. No disease of the skin, or of the bone, or even tumors can resist their continued influence. They purify the blood, cleanse the bowels, cure costiveness, removing and destroying all worms, whether tape, round, or pin. As an ANTI-BILIOUS PILL and LIVER MEDICINE, they have no equal. Nay, it is a fact which has received marked attention, that this medicine, applied in the form of a wash or powder, to trees, destroys all worms, or other parasites—so that apple, peach, and plum trees that are diseased, and even the vines of Madeira and France, may all be restored to health by the timely application of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

May not the health of mankind have more to do with the healthy development of the vegetable kingdom than may be generally supposed? It is now certain that in this case both animal and vegetable life derive power to resist diseased action from the same source, i. e.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House, and
No. 4 Union-square, New-York,
at 25 cents per box, with directions.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Sileck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by GEORGE WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MCDOWELL—EAGLE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, ROBERT MCDOWELL, Esq., of Hill House, Cluntagh, County Down, Ireland, and Tweedside, Jamaica, W. I., to MARGARET, only daughter of John Eagle, Esq., of New-York.

CHAPIN—ORCUTT.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, EDWIN S. CHAPIN to ALICE R. ORCUTT, both of Jersey City.

MIDDLETON—SPROULL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Francis Peck, JOHN P. MIDDLETON, Esq., of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late John T. Sproull, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I.

PEARSALL—VANDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, by Rev. B. H. Nadal, Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSALL, of Rockville Centre, L. I., to JANE MARIA VANDENBURGH, of Albany, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH—MESEROLE.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at the house of the bride's brother, by Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, JESSE F. ELLSWORTH to PHEBE JANE, daughter of Jacob Meserole, all of Astoria.

PROUDFOOT—BARRY.—In Chicago, Ill., on Monday evening, Dec. 31, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D., Rector, LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, Jr., formerly of this City, and ELIZABETH WILLARD, daughter of Rev. William Barry, formerly of Massachusetts.

CULVER—BARRY.—At same time and place, by same clergyman, BRIDEN F. CULVER and JULIA DALTON, daughter of Rev. William Barry, formerly of Massachusetts.

DIED.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, of consumption, DORCAS A., wife of A. P. St. John, in the 39th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 272 East Broadway, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, HENRY A. DAY, aged 35 years.

His remains will be removed to Cairo, Green County, for interment.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan 8, GEORGE HENRY, only son of Joseph S. and Betsy Stevens, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Spencer, in Warren-st., near Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

FORCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ALETTA C., daughter of William and Mary S. Force, in the 15th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning, for interment.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, BRYAN WARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 11 Lafayette-av., this day, (Wednesday,) 9th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, DUNCAN MCARTHUR PARKER, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., No. 106 Lexington-av.

SPAULDING.—In Riverdale, on Monday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, ROSE THOMPSON, daughter of Henry F. Spaulding, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at precisely 8¾ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Chambers st. Dépôt, at 11 A. M.

CONDIT.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CYRUS P. CONDIT, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Academy st., Newark. His remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Cemetery, Milburn, for interment.

BESSON.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Monday night, Jan. 7, FRANCES TAYLOR, wife of John Besson, of this City, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, S. Taylor, at Dobbs' Ferry. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. Dépôt at 7½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 63, Jan. 8, 1861.

73, 10, 6, 47, 23, 57, 35, 11, 44, 12, 37, 52, 45.

Class No. 64, Jan. 8, 1861.

14, 76, 25, 47, 7, 59, 48, 63, 9, 51, 66, 43, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 8, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as
GOV. WESTCOTT, *of Florida.*
REV. N. BANGS, *of the Methodist Church.*
HON. J. R. BRIGGS, *Supervisor County of New-York,*
and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for these diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine
Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

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HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

An article germain to this question will be found in the dry goods column of this paper, headed "Results of the Panic." Peruse it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BRADY'S SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—Persons visiting the Seventh Regiment Armory on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, are notified that the Gymnasium will also be open for inspection. Entrance No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR.—MR. HELPER, of North Carolina, author of "The Impending Crisis of the South," will lecture on the above subject, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1860.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,
H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French champooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head.

Yours, truly,
FREDERICK T. BUTLER,
Boomington, Monroe County, Ind.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it, and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence, to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick, glossy hair. It is therefore a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate so injuriously to the hair. It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, and its effects can only be beneficial, as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly innocuous.—*Boston Transcript, April 22, 1859.*

A GENUINE BOON.—In our capacity as conductor of a public journal, we are called upon to advertise the cure-alls of the day, each of which claims to be unadulterated in its composition and infallible in its curative effects, with what justice we leave our readers to determine. In one instance, however—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative—we are so well assured of the notable qualities of the article, that we give it our indorsement as all that its inventor and vendor claims it to be. Its effect upon a failing head of hair is universally known to be magical. Like lime or guano on exhausted land, it brings its crop wherever applied. Our own thatch is fortunately healthy, but we advise our friends with sparsely-growing hair to try the Restorative.—*Columbia Spy.*

ALL HAIR DYES ABANDONED—WOOD'S GREAT ARTICLE HAS TAKEN THE FIELD.—Professor Wood stands on an eminence no chemist, whose attention has been turned to inventing a hair tonic, has ever before reached. His fame is sudden but world-wide, and thousands who have worn wigs or been bald for years are now, through the use of his preparation, wearing their own natural and luxuriant head-covering. So much for chemistry, the chemistry of human life, and the laws which apply to the functions of the system. Prof. Wood studied out the human hair, its character, its properties, its diseases, and how to restore the decaying vitality of that ornament; he saw, as in his own case, that gray hair is unnatural unless the age of the individual had reached four score, and he believed that it could be naturally revitalized. He tried his own case—almost bald and quite gray at the age of thirty-seven—he restored his own hair in color, strength and luxuriance, and the article he did it with he gave to the world. Get WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take nothing else.—*New-York Day-Book.*

Dépôts, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway will be found always on hand the genuine Family and Patent Medicines.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

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PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE
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being
An accurate and detailed account
of
THE VARIOUS DISEASES TO WHICH THE EQUINE RACE ARE SUBJECTED;
together with
THE LATEST MODE OF TREATMENT,
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ALL THE REQUISITE PRESCRIPTIONS,
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A very slight expenditure of humanity would save the equine race from a long list of ills which now are consequent upon mortal ignorance or upon human brutality. It is painful to reflect how many of those affections spoken of as equine disorders, might be cheaply eradicated by the more reasonable treatment of the animal which man proverbially esteems to be his most hazardous property.

Cruelty is a very extravagant indulgence. In the writer's conviction, humanity toward animals should be more commonly practiced, if not from any higher motive, because it is certainly the truest economy. To make this fact plain is the intention of the present publication. To prove that horses are gifted with something beyond the mere sensation which is common to all moving things, is the object of the present work. To convince the public, by appealing to the eye and to the understanding, through the means of engravings and of letter-press, that the equine race inherit higher feelings than the vast majority of mankind are prepared to admit, is the purpose of the book now in the hands of the reader. To demonstrate how closely nature has associated man and horse in their liabilities and in their diseases—to induce men, by informing their sympathies, to treat more tenderly the timid life which is disposed to serve, and is also willing to love them, is the highest reward the author of the following pages can picture to himself.—*Extract from Preface.*

This book will be sent, postage paid, to any address within 3,000 miles, on receipt of the price.

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HAVE A COPY OF THIS BOOK.

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THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

Read an interesting article touching this subject in the dry goods column of this paper. It is headed "Results of the Panic."

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. GRANT BARTON, A. M., of the Free Academy, will deliver a lecture before this Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mission and Constitution of the English Language.*

SAMUEL M. PERKINS, President.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children and sewing; is capable of filling either place; has lived several years in her last place, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant girl, in City or country; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, or do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 31st-st., west corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to mind children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 254 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Scotch young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, by a young woman; 3 years' reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 29th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can speak the English language well; or would be willing to take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable English girl in the above capacity, with a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and can give three years' recommendations. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED. BY a competent young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork, or would travel with a lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all sorts of family cooking in a private family, and is a good bread and biscuit baker and desserts; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands the French, English and American cooking, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, bread and biscuit, and desserts of all kinds, has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., over Young's Photograph Gallery, corner of 17th st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in City or country; is capable, clean and civil; also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a smart, active and good-mannered girl; both have good reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she is just from Ireland, and can produce the best of references from the families she lived with there. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and game; take entire charge of a kitchen. Best of City references. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family, by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; one year's unexceptionable reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 Allen-st., one door from Broome, first floor. up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $9. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 36th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 261 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, steady woman, who understands her business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Call at No. 225 16th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook; understands her business well; good references. Call at No. 63 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome sts., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a gentleman's private family; good references given. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman the situation of cook in some private family; the best of city references given. Apply to No. 6 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands the English and American style of cooking; would assist in washing if required; the highest testimonials as to character and capability given. Can be seen at No. 139 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, first story, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress, by a colored young woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 291 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., 3d floor, front, between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Has good reference.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by an English Protestant woman and daughter; the former is a first-class cook and baker; understands milk and butter; the latter as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is fond of children; is a good sewer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Girls who cannot get first-rate recommendations, showing them to be nice, tidy, capable, obliging, sober, honest and industrious, are particularly requested not to apply for situations at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. This Agency supplies only good families with "help," and none but first class servants with situations. N. B.—To save trouble all others will please stay away.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, or would do general housework in a small respectable family. The best recommendations given. Apply at No. 794 3d-av., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady in want of a smart, capable and reliable servant, either as good, thorough plain cook, or general house servant; one who understands her business well, and in whom every confidence can be placed, will apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Any family, either in the city or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a Protestant young person, as dressmaker; would engage by the day or week at reasonable terms, or by the month, as seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av. between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—ASSISTANT DRESSmaker, who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements in families; can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all of this week at No. 91 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to go out by the day, week, or month, to work and finish ladies' or children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 51st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and trustworthy woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assistant to a lady in the discharge of her household duties; would do chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslins, or would take a cook's place in a small, neat family. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Inquire at No. 21 1st-st., Room No. 10, 2d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do housework, by an honest, trustworthy girl; is a neat sewer; has no objection to take care of children. Apply at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 488 Grand-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—A French Protestant woman, with the best of reference from her last employers, desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; is a first rate seamstress; knows how to dress ladies' hair in the best style; can teach children the French language; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand if required. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 14th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 309 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also, understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS PLAIN SEWER AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain sewer and to take care of children. Apply at No. 88 West 29th-st. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THORoughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH A sewing-machine, hemmer and magic ruffler, wants a situation by the month; is used to all kinds of sewing, shirtmaking and dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful; two machines to hire out. Call, all the week, or address, No. 252 Avenue B; entrance in 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing or light chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes employment to sew by the day or week; understands dress-making. Please call at No. 68 West 20th st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls—the one as seamstress and dressmaker, the other as waitress or chambermaid. Satisfactory reference given. Apply for two days, at A. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—AN EXPErienced intelligent person, who is a first-rate seamstress, wishes a situation as children's nurse or wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 9th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking Institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a very respectable man; he thoroughly understands his business as first-rate servant, either in-doors or out-doors; he is sober, honest, obliging and industrious, and has most satisfactory reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Call or address a note to R. P., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a respectable, single young man; has had long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families in this City and can give the best of City references regarding character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 654 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's Saddlery-store, or address a note to COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best City references. Address L. D., No. 79 Bleecker-st., which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant single man as coachman; left on account of his employer moving to the City; will be found willing and obliging in every respect, as his characters will prove. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a sober, steady young man a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden and grapery; can produce the best of city reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would assist in the garden; can be recommended by his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCH FARMER WISHES to make an engagement with a gentleman to take charge of a farm; understands farming in all its branches; understands plain gardening, is also an adept at raising stock, &c.; is not afraid to work; has 9 years' reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abm. Dally.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has the best of city reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 377 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is single, and has lived in some of the first families in this City as head waiter. Address for two days, J. M. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, ACTIVE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation in any light capacity; he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; no objections to a month on trial. Apply by letter at Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best of city reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS, by the yard and in robes.
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOS, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 25c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are closing out their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION
FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS.....8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 472 Broadway.

! RESULTS OF THE PANIC.
Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a
FURTHER REDUCTION
in our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the
UNION GOES TO PIECES.
We now offer—
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $28, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 30, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen, 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $2, worth $3.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $5 80, worth $10.
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $14 50.
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces for $46 75, worth $68 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $50, worth $85.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Cake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Ice Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.
The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices
IS REAL!
IS REAL!!
And fully as great as claimed herein.
EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of packages.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACE, TULLE AND TARLATAN,
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED IN WHITE COLORS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE THE BALANCE OF STOCK.
For the accommodation of our CUSTOMERS, the above will be shown on the middle counter in the Rotunda.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns, canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

WET GOODS.—DAMAGED WHITE AND BROWN Table-Cloths, Table-Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Diaper, Toweling, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting Linen, &c., Crash, Checks, Burlaps, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.
The balance of Sable and Mink Goods will be sold now at unusual low prices for cash, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes at very low prices.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 33 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a pleasant front room on the second story, handsomely furnished with new furniture, in a small family in Brooklyn, where there are no other boarders. For further particulars address a note with name and references, to A. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a handsomely-furnished set of rooms, consisting of the entire second floor, to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen, with board. Location desirable; house modern improved. Call at No. 231 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-av. No other boarders in the house.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a room for a gentleman, with board for his daughter (8½ years old,) where she would enjoy the advantages of a home; location must be healthy and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., MINOR, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and board, in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. —A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with good board and a pleasant room in a fine neighborhood, only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries, in a private family. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURnished rooms at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and two children, (aged 6 and 9 years,) a well furnished sitting-room and two bedrooms, having a southerly aspect. Any well regulated family who can offer these accommodations, with good board, in the neighborhood of the Brevoort House, may apply to W. P., Box No. 3,343 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIRous of meeting a party of responsible gentlemen, or a family, that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—STRICTLY PRIVATE, with an educated person, capable of teaching the English branches, for a lady wishing to improve her mind, who, through misfortune, received but a limited education. Terms must be moderate. Reference exchanged. Address with particulars, M. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class English basement house, on 39th-st., near Lexington-av., desire to let one or two large furnished rooms, either without or with partial board. The place would be suitable for a physician's or dentist's office. Good references required. Address per letter, Box No. 1,345 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 7th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 26x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY WORKSHOP, WITH A large chimney and furnaces in centre of building, suitable for light smelting purposes, in the rear of No. 184 Laurens-st. For Sale—A pair of jewelers' rolling mills; also, a pencil case or jewelers' patented draw bench. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with bath-room, gas fixtures, and other conveniences, to a family of adults only. Rent reasonable; no moving in May. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, 51st-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottage, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt; fine garden; abundance of choice fruit of all kinds; healthy location; fine view of the Hudson. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, fine view of the Hudson, a stream of water running through the grounds, and near the dépôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW AND convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden; abundance of choice fruit; near the dépôt and steamboat landing; in a good neighborhood. Price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, with two acres of ground in garden and lawn, and an abundance of choice fruit; fine view; in a good neighborhood; one mile from the dépôt. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County—Containing 140 acres of choice land, good house and farmer's house, two large barns, cow sheds and carriage-house, all in complete order, ½ a mile from Harlem Railroad dépôt, 3½ miles from Tarrytown dépôt.
Also,
A farm of 68 acres, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 135 acres, 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one of 150 acres, 1½ miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 75 acres, 1 mile from Tarrytown.
Apply to JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—TWO LAdies, a mother and daughter, wish to find part of a house by the 1st of May, between 12th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. They desire the privilege of teaching a small class of young ladies in one of the rooms. Address LIT E., Box No. 1,292 Lower Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A ROOM and bedroom, furnished, for a small family, in the upper part of the City. Address, stating location and terms, A. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent, from now to 1st of May, or longer if required. Address J. K., for three days, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students preparing for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.
CLARKE & FANNING, Directors.

ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, MAY JOIN Goldsmith's Writing Classes this week, at one-third his regular charges, viz.: $2 50 for a course of ten lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. Call for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER is desirous of a reëngagement; her qualifications are English, French (which she speaks fluently) and music; no objection to go South or to Havana; refers to the family with whom she is at present residing as governess. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box 109 *Times* Office.

PROF. C. C. BENNETT'S PICTURES OF Remarkable Scenery, painted in the Green and Adirondack Mountain gorges, cabinet size, expressly for amateurs' use, now on exhibition. Also, instruction in Photographic Landscape Painting. Rooms No. 923 Broadway, second block below Fifth-av. Hotel.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 46 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement; would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 198 *Times*.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER FOR two small children, a short distance from the City; one who thoroughly understands the English branches, French and music, and would not object to assist in sewing and make herself useful as one of the family. Address T. W., Box No. 2,495 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in a first-class seminary, is desirous of obtaining private pupils for all the branches of an English classical and mathematical education. He would be willing to assist in a school. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident governess, to instruct in English, Music and the rudiments of French; or would like to obtain music scholars at $8 per quarter; no objection to the country. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, speaking English fluently, wishes to engage either as teacher of French and music in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY who has had experience, a situation as governess to young children, or companion to a lady, and to assist or take charge of the house; would go South. Call, or address J. H., No. 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE A VALUAble business corner; a first-class 4-story basement corner house and lot; desirable locate i and genteel residence, containing vaults, cellar, gas fixtures, at present rented at $1,000 a year. Apply to
W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house 17½ by 45 feet, three-story and basement; lot 17½ by 90 feet. Also a brown-stone front house, with high stoop, 21 by 60 feet, four-story, between 5th and 6th avs., on 36th-st. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable house in 37th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front by 55 deep, finished complete, with rosewood doors and walnut stairs; will be sold low. For terms, inquire on the premises, No. 48 East 37th-st.

WANTED—$20,000, DRY GOODS OR OTHER MERchandise, for cash, town bonds improved farm and valuable timbered lands, all unincumbered. Communications strictly confidential.
J. R. ROBINSON, No. 16 Spruce-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED AT C. C. CORBETT'S Gift Enterprise, No. 408 Canal-st., to dispose of jewelry and stationery-envelopes; also a new article, in great demand. Agents can make from $3 to $8 per day. Orders from country merchants solicited for all kinds of jewelry, or the stationery-envelope, with jewelry. Address C. C. CORBETT, No. 87 Dorrance-st., Providence, R. I., or No. 408 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12.000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE—EMBRACING ruling machines, paging machines, standing presses, fixtures, and every variety of tools and implements required in the manufacture of books. Will be sold collectively or in lots to suit. Apply at No. 147 Fulton-st.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES
PRESERVE
YOUR
STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 320 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,
Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.
For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DONATIONS FOR THE benefit of the family of the late Rev. E. C. Botsford will be received THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church on 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York. A Committee on behalf of the family will be in attendance.

KINDLING WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN ten or more boxes are ordered. Oak and pine by the load, which, if desired, will be sawed or sawed and split, at small costs, at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address
C. COLLINS.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.
Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache t'is hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill. hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism. Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.
Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 253 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve, for cash—comprising over $9,000 worth of beautiful parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, paintings, bronzes, three superb parlor suites, pianoforte, china, silver ware, cut glass, &c. Catalogues are now ready. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New Baptist Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,

WM. JAS. TODD, } Committee.
WM. H. CHAPMAN. }

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 44 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

ARTHUR B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO purchase household furniture at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, paintings, carpeting, bedding, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of Winter goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's and boys' double-sole water-proof boots, and ladies' double-sole gaiters.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. [illegible] WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 15th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entered thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.

E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

WM. S. CARMAN.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107, South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE GOOD, THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE TRUE.—The advertiser a gentleman whose health has been impaired by excessive study, wishes to travel, but without resources, takes this mode of accomplishing his great idea. A few dollars from those who can well spare them will enable him to succeed. He offers in exchange to bring them mementoes from foreign lands, gathered at the tombs of heroes, poets and sages, kings priests and warriors—relics of the mighty Past, unvalued where they be, but priceless to the gentle votaries of art. The predilections of donors will be faithfully observed. Address, with inclosure, X. Y. Z., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st. (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,
Balstead, Haines & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,
Woodruff & Robinsons,
Bank of the Commonwealth,
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits
From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20
WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday
Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1861.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FALLS,
EBENEZER CAULDWELL,
JOSIAH MACY,
SAMUEL J. HUNT,
WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR,
IRAD. HAWLEY,
GEORGE PALIN,
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE,
DANIEL H. BROOKS,
RICHARD A. READING,
SAMUEL MILBANK,
PHILANDER HANFORD,
WILLIAM C. DOUGHERTY,
LIFE SMITH,
JOHN M. DOUBLEDAY,
RICHARD BERRY,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL.

INSPECTORS.

THOMAS TRUSLOW,
SAMUEL N. DODGE,
PETER S. TITUS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD BERRY was unanimously elected President, in place of William H. Falls, Esq., who declined a reëlection, in consequence of impaired health.

At the same time Anthony Halsey was unanimously appointed Cashier.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 87.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., }
DEC. 26, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. CO.'S BONDS.—On and after Jan. 7, 1861, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 66⅔ per cent. of the principal, due on the three-year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Co. JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. E. WHEELER, Chairman

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

SECOND-HAND COUPE FOR SALE.—A second-hand coupé, in excellent order, will be sold on reasonable terms, by applying at

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.— THE Eighth Annual Meeting of this institution will be held in the lecture room of the Reformed Dutch Church, on 34th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented, and managers elected for the ensuing year. Addresses are also expected from several distinguished gentlemen upon a subject of vital importance to the association, and of great public interest. The patrons and friends of the Dispensary and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage.................... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hocaley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock,
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,

is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.

Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.

The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.

The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. MEIKLEREID, having arrived from Glasgow in 12 days, 8 hours, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30 including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL will sail Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Eufaula, Ala., $24; Columbus, $24; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York; JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19. Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,

HAMILTON D. WILSON,
o10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

A PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW CHURCH to rent. Apply to W. H. OSGOOD, Room No. 3, No. 24 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1861.
BENEFIT of Sig. STIGELLI.
When will be presented, for the last time, Flotow's
STRADELLA,
Which was so enthusiastically received and lauded by the entire Press on its representation at the Academy.
To be followed by the famous fourth act of
THE JEWESS. (LA JUIVE.)
Last appearance of
Mr. CARL FORMES,
Who has most kindly offered his valuable services for this occasion.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Positively last night of Flotow's charming opera of
STRADELLA,
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
For the first time in New-York, as Leonora.
Signor STIGELLI
In his celebrated character of Stradella.
Signor QUINTO..........as..........Barbarino
CARL FORMES
In his original rôle of Malvoglio.
Signor STIGELLI will introduce during the serenade his celebrated song, "Brightest Eyes."
To be followed by the celebrated fourth act of
THE JEWESS, (LA JUIVE.)
Admission....................$1 00
Family Circle..........50c.|Amphitheatre..........25c.
Seats can be secured without extra charge on Thursday and Friday, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
No reserved seats will be sold on the evening of the performance.
The sale of tickets commences to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery Store, No. 12 Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1861.
SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.
BAND AND DRUM CORPS.
The following artistes have been engaged;
MADAME COLSON,
MRS. MOZART,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
CARL FORMES.
Also a powerful and efficient Orchestra. Conductor,
THEODORE THOMAS.
THE BAND AND DRUM CORPS,
under the direction of Band Master GRAFULLA, will appear in full uniform, and will perform a variety of new and chaste Band music.
TICKETS, $1 EACH.
To be obtained at the music store of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager
BENEFIT
OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST
AND
FIFTIETH NIGHT
Of the largest engagement ever performed by any one in the United States.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1861.
MR. EDWIN FORREST
Will appear for the first time in four years in his universally admired character of
DAMON,
In John Banim's beautiful play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
Which will be produced with the adjuncts of new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., and sustained by the full strength of
THE COMPANY.
To-morrow evening
MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will deliver his THIRD LECTURE on the subject of
HORSE TAMING.
FRIDAY Mr. FORREST will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

POWERFUL NOVELTY
Is for the present
POSTPONED,
In consequence of the
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
PAULINE,
This thrilling Drama
will be acted
EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
To conclude each evening with the capital Comedy called
TOM NODDY'S SECRET,
received with great enthusiasm.
EVERY EVENING.
EVERY EVENING.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
The celebrated comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will appear in his great comic part of
MAZEPPA,
in the new burlesque of that title, received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
He will appear also in two farces,
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS,
And
THE SPITFIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Spalding & Rogers
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2½ o'clock.
The
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL;
OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
of the
SULPHUR MINE.
In the EVENING, at 7¼ o'clock,
RING PERFORMANCE,
By the Equestrian Company,
And
THE MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
The performance will commence with
BLUE BEARD.
To be followed by the Comic Farce of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, BLUE BEARD.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CANTERBURY HALL.

No. 663 BROADWAY.
COWELL and OGDEN,
SIEGRIST BROTHERS,
EVERY NIGHT.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 21

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

This being the usual family holiday at the Museum, the following brilliant attractions will be on exhibition at all hours. The five WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES, representatives of tribes never before seen in America—a Kaffir, a Fingo, a Gooloo, a Hottentot and a Bushman; the What Is It? a Man-Monkey, the Happy Family, Living Seal, Crocodiles, Aligators, thirty Monster Snakes, the Lightning Calculator, and near a million other curiosities. The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN close their exhibition this week.

Miss DAWRON, the double-voiced singer.

The drama, MAGIE WELL, at 3 P. M.

SEA OF ICE, (last time but three,) at 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

Parquet, 15 cents extra; Children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
MORE THAN
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
The
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK OPEN
and
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Open at 6¾ o'clock; commence at 7½. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

BILLIARDS.

MR. BERGER
Will give a few exhibitions previous to his departure for New-Orleans, at
PHELAN'S ROOMS, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, commencing on THURSDAY, 10th inst. On these occasions Mr. BERGER will play on an American Carom Table with
MR. PHELAN
and other prominent players, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

BALLS.

BALL OF THE NATIONAL CADETS,

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

The proceeds will be equally divided between the House under the charge of the SISTERS OF MERCY, in Houston-st., and the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-st. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at Edward Dunigan & Brothers', No. 599 Broadway; at the principal music-stores and hotels; of all the officers and men of the Regiment, and at the Academy of Music on the night of the Ball.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE FOURTH Annual Ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at the

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1861. Tickets, $1; to be had at the principal music stores, or from any member of the Club, and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $249. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLEAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolean Pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent at low rates; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.

M. J. PAILLARD,
Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Musical Boxes repaired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF JOHN C. TUCKER & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December last by its own limitation. JOHN C. TUCKER is sole liquidator, and he alone has authority to use the name of the late firm in liquidation and settlement.

Dated Jan. 2, 1861.
JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOS. SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES L. CURTIS and SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, who respectively reside in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who resides in the City and County of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH & CURTIS, for the general purpose of buying and selling hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants; in which all the partners interested are the said THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES L. CURTIS, who are the General Partners, and the said SAMUEL J. W. BARRY and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who are the Special Partners; that the said SAMUEL J. W. BARRY and ENOCH C. ROBERTS have each severally contributed the sum of $15,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.

THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 10 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A Dentist chair, instruments and spittoon. Apply at No. 140 Amity-st., near 6th-av., of M. L. OSBORN.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

his presence ; how sentiments of discord and disunion fled at his approach. How the weak were strengthened, and the timid felt assured, that while he lived no eminence, however exalted, either in public or private life, shielded any man from the just penalty of his treason who should be found inculcating sentiments calculated to weaken the bonds of affection between the citizens of these sovereign American States. [Applause.] Gen. JACKSON was not without the infirmities of our race. But consult History in every age, and you will in vain look for a purer model, a more lofty courage, and above all a more undeviating patriotism. He never compromised with wrong. He instinctively antagonized with official turpitude, whenever it invaded the halls of legislation, or sought to gain power over the liberties of the people. He was just; he was humane ; he was brave ; above all he was conscientious, honest and true. [Applause.] That such a man should have encountered violent opposition, when engaged in the discharge of public trusts, is not strange ; for in the atmosphere of his official existence, peculation, fraud, and outrage on the rights of the people could not prosper. But no sooner is he transferred to that list which makes up the record of the illustrious dead, when all calumny is hushed, the violent opposition subsides, and he lives in the hearts of his surviving countrymen as a bright examplar of all that was just and proper in his official career, and all that was pure and spotless in his private life. [Applause.] Let public men learn from his illustrious example, that posterity never fails to fill the just measure of renown to those who, disregarding the temptations of the immediate present, invariably pursue the right; who ignore equivocal advantages, from an uncompromising sense of duty, and who calmly bide the vindication of their official career from those who shall come after them, bearing their names and partaking of their blood. The early training of Gen. JACKSON was admirably calculated to develop those lofty characteristics which made him so useful when living, and invested his character with so much that is worthy of imitation since his death. He had in his youth witnessed the struggle of the Revolution ; he had mingled in that fierce conflict, and the immense sacrifices by which freedom had been won had become known to him by actual contact in the struggle and on the tented field His early manhood had been ripened for the solid duties of his after years, in the new and rising community of Nashville, in Tennessee. It was a community of solid, intelligent and able men. Individuality was their leading characteristic. Its foremost citizens were men of sterling worth and integrity, and those, moreover, who were already familiar with the multiplied dangers of frontier life. Gen. JACKSON brought to this new home the very elements to command success, great urbanity of manners, a lofty devotion to principle, and a stern, uncompromising rectitude, accompanied with force of character, and the ability of expression to give power and efficiency to the views he cherished of public questions, or the more unobtrusive demands of private life. But Gen. JACKSON never demanded from others what he was unwilling to concede to them, himself, when placed under kindred circumstances. Justice, honor, and impartiality, thus became the commanding traits of his life. To courage the most exalted, he united mercy the most humane, and he never forgot that the truly brave are invariably sensible to the kindest emotions, and the most generous sympathies. [Applause.] But the dominant and overshadowing feature of his public career, consisted in his undeviating devotion to the Federal Constitution. Gen. JACKSON fully understood the extent of the powers confided to the General Government, and of those undelegated powers still retained by the people, or conferred upon the individual States. He thus realized that whatever might be found to be the defects of our unexampled system of Representative Government, or whatever might be the abuses of authority, or the errors of judgment arising under it, that nothing should ever be permitted to strike at the existence of the Government itself. Borne in the Presidency by the suffrages of the national Democracy at a period of unusual political excitement, from that commanding elevation, his judgment was never blinded by prejudice or passion, and he always cherished a profound attachment to every section of the Union. He knew the fearful cost at which it had been purchased ; he realized its present value, and he perfectly comprehended its ultimate destiny. Rising above all local considerations, and all sectional interests, he believed the Republic would ultimately extend until it embraced the entire Northern section of the Western Hemisphere. But Gen. JACKSON faithfully comprehended that no vastness of territory or numbers,—that neither our towering mountains. our luxuriant plains, our fertile valleys, and those immense and magnificent rivers on which floats a world of wealth and commerce, would be able to perpetuate our admirable system of Republican Government, if ever the period should arrive when the great body of the people should become indifferent to the proper discharge of their political obligations, or so insensible to the claims which posterity has upon them, that the government may be so administered that it shall not be transmitted in its original strength and vigor to those who shall come after us, in the same sound and healthful condition with which we received it from the hands of its immortal founders. Experience has demonstrated that our present system of independent State Sovereignties, bound together for the common defence and the general welfare in the Federal Union, by a clearly-defined and written Constitution, is the only system of Republican Government capable of indefinite territorial expansion. It is the great and leading characteristic of our successful experiment. It constitutes the great advance in free Government over the Athenian and Roman models. [Applause.] The early Republics were incapable, by their structure and organization, from receiving considerable accessions of territory to their original limits, without thereby introducing into their organizations the elements of premature dissolution and decay. By extending with indiscriminate imprudence the civil privileges and immunities of Roman citizens—not upon individuals alone, but often upon whole nations and distant provinces—the Roman Republic incorporated a mass of discordant elements and barbarism into the very body and texture of her constitution. Nor could this policy of incorporating contiguous and foreign States, whenever they seek alliance with us, into our Federal Union, or by the peaceful process of purchase and annexation, be accomplished, if the basis of our entire system did not rest upon the general intelligence of the people, the universal diffusion of knowledge and the enlightened and unceasing agency of a free and untrammeled public Press. The policy of territorial expansion, inaugurated by Mr. JEFFERSON in the purchase of Louisiana, was ardently cherished by Gen. JACKSON, and its incorporation into the Democratic creed ultimately led to our annexation of Texas, and subsequently to our acquisition of New-Mexico and California. Among the many intellectual giants of that day who contended with Gen. JACKSON for the supremacy of the popular heart, and who sought to mould the legislation of the Federal Government in opposition to the sentiments of the National Democracy, there were none who seriously had the hardihood to contemplate the separation of these sovereign States, and the overthrow and dismemberment of the Federal Union. Such treasonable sentiments and such sacrilegious fanaticism were reserved for our day and generation, that, in presenting their advocates to the just indignation of every patriotic citizen, and in putting down all treasonable attempts to break up this Federal Union, we might contribute our just proportion to the cause of Constitutional Government and well-regulated Liberty. The complete establishment of Republican Government on this continent was only inaugurated by the success of the Revolution. Each succeeding age must be the preserver of its own liberties and the guardian of its own freedom, while, at the same time, it is augmenting that immense fund of social and moral power on which rests the mighty fabric of modern civilization. Gen. JACKSON fully comprehended that the people of these sovereign States had indissolubly bound their future together by the bond of the Federal Union, and which could only be severed by the peaceful process of mutual separation, after a full, fraternal and friendly investigation, in which each section should be represented, and a full and thorough examination of the causes which should render such an unfortunate step necessary, or by a more rash and ill-advised course resulting in the unnumbered calamities of revolution. [Applause.] Gen. JACKSON never could have believed that any action of the American people, in strict conformity with the text and forms of the Constitution, would be sufficient cause for overthrowing the Government, and he never would have yielded to any such assumption ; but if any section, either the North or the South, the East or the West, had sought to violate the Constitution and overthrow the liberties of the people, he would have been found vigorously upholding the Union and that Constitution which he had fought in early life to establish. A Government which is so weak as not to be able to be conducted in accordance with the fundamental law upon which it is based, has already reached a decrepitude demanding its abolition. But again, there are dangers to every political community scarcely less than those which result from its annihilation. Republican government can only prosper where there is a uniformity of sentiment among the great body of the people, upon the organic structure on which that government rests. What would not the true friends of Representative government throughout the world now give, if that stern old hero, whose remains now quietly resting beneath the venerable shades of the Hermitage, could once again rise from his "moldering tabernacle," and infuse his wonted vigor into our public councils. Justice would be reinaugurated, each section would be guaranteed its constitutional rights, and the fearful sea of public and private demoralization now sweeping with such irresistible sway over the whole face of American politics would be instinctively and instantly arrested, and all the respective States would again revolve around the Federal Union, with the harmony and regularity that marks the movements of the celestial spheres. (Applause.) Let us not, then, shrink from the full responsibility our condition imposes. Let us not only be grateful to the illustrious founders of the Republic, who established for us this inheritance of free enlightened Sovereign States, but let us act as if the full gaze of posterity was already bending over us, and the cause of free government throughout the world, for all time, had been, in part, confided to our sacred keeping.

The regular toast, "Our National Government," was responded to by

HON. ABRAM S. HEWETT.

He said that, with the burning words of the orator who had just taken his seat, still ringing in his ears, it was with great embarrassment that he attempted to speak. He was a business man, and as such, he was not in favor of adopting measures which were in themselves ruinous. All the principles involved in this question of compromise were settled by men far greater and wiser than we could claim to be, eighty years ago. The principle on which this compromise was made was national unity. He would say to his Republican friends, they had got to compromise. [Cheers.] The Western Territory, into which they said the feet of slaves should not obtrude, was dry and arid, and we do not want it. To the South he would say, "You must not go into any contest and lose, and then back out." The South do not do justice to us nor to themselves ; they take the wrong course, but we intend to hold this Union together. If we cannot agree, let us hold a General Convention and separate in peace. That is the only course that will satisfy the working-men of this country.

The sixth regular toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by

MARSHAL RYNDERS,

in the absence of Mr. SCHELL. Three cheers greeted the Marshal. He said it was a delicate matter for him to speak to this toast, holding, as he did, office under the President, but it could at least be said that he could now have no motive to obtain or hold office, as in a few weeks his place would be in the hands of a flat-footed Republican. He believed Mr. BUCHANAN was sincerely devoted to the Union, and that he had done the best he could to prevent a civil war. He (Marshal RYNDERS) loved this Union as much as any man, and he was willing to do his utmost to save it while it was worth saving. The Sage of Binghampton had said the Union must be saved at all hazards. He could not exactly say so much as that. He would have a little blood shed, if necessary, to save the Union, but he would not have bloodshed. and then the Uniou not be saved after all. The Republican Party could not save this Union—nor the Democratic Party. If this Union was dissolved, it would be owing to faltering Democrats of the North. While the Republicans were in a minority of a million, who should say that they could break up this Union? He claimed his Southern brethren as his brethren in principle. He had no brethren among Republicans. He did not love a Union which was made the instrument of oppression against a portion of the Union. He was for the Constitution ; and the Republicans say they are for the Constitution, too ! Very strange, isn't it ? They were not for coercing Massachusetts, but were very ready to coerce South Carolina—the Abolition horde! Gen. JACKSON was for maintaining the integrity of this Union ; but how was this to be done? By violating the rights of the South? No! DANIEL WEBSTER, at a meeting in Virginia, said—"A bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on the other side." The Abolitionists have broken the covenant.

The Marshal here began to quote Scripture, and cited the conduct of Moses, who became angry at the Israelites for worshiping the golden calf, and broke the tablets of stone. The negro was the golden calf which was worshiped in this country, and the tablet of the law had been broken. He would like to see the Abolitionists attempt to coerce the South! South Carolina had acted independently and alone ; and, though he thought they had been in too great a hurry, yet, if called to fight on either side, by all the gods on high and gods below, he would fight on the side of the South, even if he should bite the dust in so doing. He did not consider the triumph of the Republicans good cause for secession. The fight was brought on by the Abolition horde of the North. If it came to a fight between the South and the North, he hoped that the God of battles would blast the ranks of the invading army as he did the hosts of Sannacherib; and that their bones would whiten the soil, and their carcases enrich that State before they got into Charleston. [Cheers.]

MR. O'SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN replied to the seventh regular toast, "The City of New-York." He said that he had cherished, during his long absence abroad, a devout affection, not only for his native country, but also for his native City. He carried with him to the country in which he had resided so long (Portugal,) a flower vase of earth, that he might always have present to his view a small particle, at least, of the beloved soil from which he sprung. No one could realize, as he now did on returning, after so long an absence from his native land, the grief he experienced to find the Government which he so idolized, ready to fall into fragments, and to see that glorious flag, which he had seen with so much pride flying at the masthead of our national ships abroad, now trailing in the dust. He proceeded to speak of the surprising growth of this country. A hundred years hence the population of this country must be one hundred millions. Was it possible that such a Union was to be dissolved? No! ten thousand times, No! He hoped that Mr. LINCOLN would be constitutionally and regularly inaugurated, and he was willing to assist in having it done. Then, if he should afterwards violate any law, there was a tribunal by which he could be tried. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the statue of Gen. JACKSON.

COL. BRACKETT'S SPEECH.

Civil and Religious Liberty—The ninth regular toast, was responded to by Col. BRACKETT. He said that where the flag of his country floated, there was protection to civil and religious liberty, and he rejoiced to say that he was with those who marched to the music of the Union.

MR. PERKINS' SPEECH.

The Army and Navy of the United States—Was briefly responded to by Mr. PERKINS. He would go in for the Union—not for the army and the navy as such, but for the Union more. He appealed to his Democratic friends to stand by the stars and stripes, and he would say to that chivalric but erring State, Carolina, "Tear down that Palmetto flag, and raise in its place the glorious banner under which MARION and SUMTER fought and fell."

"The Press" and "The Tammany Society" found no one to respond. For "Woman." there was a brief response, and the band played "Ever of Thee."

Mr. JAMES NESBITT then volunteered to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," the remaining portion of the audience joining in the chorus. Grand Sachem KENNEDY then made a brief parting address, and the company took their final leave at 12½ o'clock, in excellent humor.

GRAND BALL AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Letters from Gov. Morgan and Hon. John M. Botts.

The grand ball given, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel by its public-spirited proprietors, under the management of a Committee of one hundred eminent citizens of all parties, was a splendid ovation to the memory of the hero of New-Orleans and of the battle which has made him and the day famous. The west dining-room of the hotel was the dancing hall, and there, at an hour as late as the etiquette of these days prescribes,—an hour at which our progenitors were wont to break up their evening parties,—a gay throng was assembled, and the dancing commenced. The ball-room was very tastefully decorated with American flags. It was thrown open for the first time as a Terpsichorean *salon*, and seemed to be exceedingly well adapted to the purpose. Unfortunately, the floor had just been waxed, and had an adhesiveness which interfered somewhat with many soles. It may be laid down as an axiom in affairs of the light, fantastic toe, that beyond a certain point in proportion as a dancing floor has been waxed, pleasure may be said to have waned. It was the only drawback of the evening's festivities, and was a very slight one. The music was by DODWORTH'S Band, and was, of course, excellent. The ladies, who, at 10 o'clock, when they began to thread the mazes, were not unduly numerous, an hour later with difficulty navigated—there were so many of them. The scene was an exceedingly brilliant one. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, August Belmont, Augustus Schell, Richard Schell, Judge Daly, Judge Braby, Maj.-Gen. Sanford, Gen. Hall; Cols. Bostwick, Pinckney, Butterfield ; Division-Engineer Morrell, Commodore Garrison, Recorder Hoffman, John E. Burrill and Udolpho Wolfe. The following letters were received by the Executive Committee :

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1861.

SIR : I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, inviting me to join in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a Grand Ball at the St. Nicholas Hotel on to-morrow evening.

While duties of a public nature will prevent my acceptance of the invitation, you will permit me to express my approval of this or any other proper testimonial of regard for an event so conspicuous in our annals, and so important in its influences, as that which has made memorable the Eighth of January, 1815.

The brilliant series of victories culminating in the battle of New-Orleans, won for General JACKSON a distinguished place among the most eminent military chieftains ; and while this is generally conceded, we must not forget that it was in the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States that he achieved the most enviable distinction. ANDREW JACKSON made no compromises with duty, nor did he ever fail to take whatever responsibility the most elevated patriotism imposed upon him. He recognized the Federal Constitution as the chart of his official action, and always and under all circumstances was governed by its requirements.

Under his Administration the laws were vigorously and impartially enforced in every portion of the Union, and so thoroughly were the people satisfied of his devotion to the interests of the country, and of his love for its institutions, that they triumphantly sustained him in every step of his public career, proving that while prompt to award praise to the bravery of the soldier, our countrymen are equally ready to honor the public servant who, in the hour of trial, maintains the integrity of their political institutions.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

To R. E. MOUNT, Jr., Esq., Secretary, &c., St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York City.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR : I regret very much that it will not be in my power to accept the invitation of the Committee to attend the ball to be given by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans—an event that terminated the second war of Independence and brought its chief actor conspicuously before the country and the world, and finally elevated him to the highest office in the gift of a free people, but whose real value I had never fairly estimated until the present crisis has been brought upon the country.

Opposed as I was to *him*, and *to his Administration* from first to last, I take a pride in doing justice to his patriotism, now that he is gone, by offering as a sentiment:

"The memory of ANDREW JACKSON, *who*, when his country was imperiled by domestic foes, *swore* 'by the Eternal the Union *must* and *shall* be preserved,' and *before the Eternal made his promise good*,"

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and others.

Letters were also received from Majors BARNARD, LESLIE, SATTERLEE, EATON and HILL, of the United States Army, expressing their regret that they were unable to be present. There were probably 1,000 persons present. There were 600 tickets issued, each of which would admit one gentleman and two ladies. The principal credit of the whole affair, which passed off very pleasantly, is due to the proprietors of the hotel, Messrs. TREADWELL, WHITCOMBE & Co., and to the members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Charles Roome, David H. Haight, Richard C. Mount, Jr., Stephen Hyatt, Augustus Schell, J. H. Pinckney, G. W. McLean, Joel Wolfe, Claudius L. Moneil, J. De Peyster Ogden, Col. H. Bostwick, and J. VanBuren. There is "a time for dancing and a time for mourning," said the preacher of old. The time for dancing on this occasion was extended until it was nearly time for morning. From and after midnight the supper-room was thrown open. It was beautifully draped for the occasion, and a sumptuous entertainment was provided there.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The day in Brooklyn was noticed by the raising of the National, State and City flags upon the City Hall. The National and State flags were displayed also from the flagstaffs of a number of public buildings. The shipping at the wharves was also gaily decked off with flags and streamers, and a National salute was fired.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Salutes in Honor of General Jackson and Major Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Salutes were fired here to-day in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The citizens of Albany fired thirty-three guns to-day for the Union and one hundred in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

Thirty-three guns were also fired by the Republican Artillery, Capt. FREDENDHALL, in honor of the Union and Maj. ANDERSON.

The Emmet Guard, Capt. MULHOLLAND, at noon to-day fired a national salute in honor of the hero of New-Orleans, Maj. ANDERSON and the Union.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are being fired here in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans and in honor of Major ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter. A large concourse of people, irrespective of party, are in attendance. A large banner inscribed with the famous Jacksonian sentiment, "The Union : it must and shall be preserved," has been flung across the street, connecting the Democratic and Republican printing offices. The Union sentiment is universal. Two military companies are in attendance.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are now being fired under the stars and stripes in honor of the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Military and fire companies are parading the streets. Speeches will be made this afternoon and evening by distinguished gentlemen from abroad. A strong union feeling prevails.

CORNING, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Thirty-three guns are being fired in honor of the battle of New-Orleans, and thirty-three for the bravery of Maj. ANDERSON.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Thirty-three guns were fired here on Friday afternoon in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute was fired here at noon, in honor of Gen. JACKSON'S firmness in resisting nullification in 1832, and Maj. ANDERSON'S heroic conduct in resisting it in 1860. It was got up by the citizens, irrespective of party.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

National salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset to-day in honor of the day.

A salute of one hundred guns was also fired at Fredonia.

At Girard, Penn., an immense meeting was held, where Rev. Mr. FLOWERS, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, declared his willingness to take up arms. The Captains of several volunteer military companies expressed their willingness to march with their companies at any moment to support the Union.

Strong Union resolutions were passed, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the day.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute was fired here to-day in honor of the battle at New-Orleans ; and a large meeting was held this evening sustaining Major ANDERSON, placing confidence in Gen. SCOTT, and declaring the Union inseperable.

BATH, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The citizens of this village, without distinction of party, are now firing thirty-three guns, in memory of JACKSON, and in honor of ANDERSON and the Union.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Gen. JACKSON and his policy concerning secession, was honored here to-day, at the anniversary of his great victory, by a national salute.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city to-day in commemoration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

OLEAN, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns were fired here to-night, in honor of the battle of New-Orleans, the Union and Major ANDERSON. An impromptu meeting of citizens convened immediately after at the Town Hall. Gen. JACKSON'S proclamation to the nullifiers of South Carolina was read, and strong Union speeches made by distinguished persons. All parties participated in these demonstrations, asserting their loyalty to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws under any and all circumstances.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON, and in honor of Major ANDERSON.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a large and enthusiastic Union meeting, held in this village last evening, one hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the gallant Maj. ANDERSON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Salutes in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans and in honor of Maj. ANDERSON, were fired to-day in many of the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire. Democrats and Republicans participated in the demonstrations alike.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Three salutes were fired to-day—33 guns each—for Gen. JACKSON, Maj. ANDERSON and the Union.

There was a general display of flags, military parades, &c.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of thirty-three guns was fired here last night in honor of Maj. ANDERSON, and 200 to-day in honor of Gen. JACKSON and Maj. ANDERSON.

HAMBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of Gen. JACKSON and Major ANDERSON.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here today in honor of the hero of the Battle of New-Orleans, and thirty-three in honor of Maj. ANDERSON. The bells of the city were rung, when the citizens assembled in the park, and passed resolutions calling on the Governor and Legislature to place the State in a position to answer all the demands made upon it by the President, for the maintenance of the Union, the Constitution, and the integrity of the American flag.

ST. ALBANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are now being fired and the bells rung, in honor of the flag of the Union and the hero of Fort Sumter.

RUTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute of thirty-three guns were fired here at noon, to-day, in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans, and in honor to the flag of the Union and Major ANDERSON. The national flag, with thirty-three stars, is raised to the top of a lofty liberty-pole, and all the church and other bells in the place are ringing a joyful peal.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute of thirty-three guns was fired here at noon to-day, in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans, and in honor of the flag of our Union and Maj. ANDERSON. The national flag was raised amid the cheers of a large crowd of all parties for the hero of New-Orleans, the Union, and the hero of Fort Sumter.

VERGENNES, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Two hundred guns are now being fired here amidst the ringing of bells, in honor of Gen. JACKSON, the Union and Major ANDERSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Morning, noon and evening salutes, in honor of Major ANDERSON and commemorative of Gen. JACKSON'S victory were fired here to-day. Flags were displayed at prominent points.

Yesterday, the Germans fired salutes, and held a mass meeting in the evening, at which strong resolutions, in favor of the Union and complimentary to ANDERSON, were passed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

In accordance with the programme salutes were fired at morning, noon and evening, in honor of the Union, Maj. ANDERSON and Gen. JACKSON. Two bands of music paraded the streets during the day, and there is to be a display of fireworks to-night. Salutes were also fired in a number of the principal towns of the Northwest, in honor of the day.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Union men of Detroit, irrespective of party, are now firing one hundred guns in honor of Gen. JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans ; the patriotic action of Maj. ANDERSON, the hero of Sumter; for the execution of the laws by the Government and devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Salutes of one hundred guns were also fired at Kalamazoo and Niles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of thirty-three guns was fired for Gen. JACKSON at sunrise, and thirty-three for Major ANDERSON at noon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was handsomely celebrated to-day.

The Cleu Will Case.

As much curiosity, and, indeed, misapprehension, has prevailed as to the effect of the Surrogate's decision herein, and the apparent incongruity between his decision, and the decree he has granted carrying out that decision, we have taken the trouble to bring it down from legal *stilts* into common parlance.

It appears that the estate involved in the controversy is the Hyde Park place—some 400 acres—about two miles from Poughkeepsie, and some real and personal estate at New Orleans. As the New-Orleans property is to be disposed of by the Courts of Louisiana, the Surrogate here, of course, has no jurisdiction over it, and the only *practical* question related therefore, to the title to the Hyde Park place. Mr. CLEU, the husband of the deceased, claimed it under a will dated 19th December, 1851, bequeathing him all her property. The heirs-at-law (Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. DEVLIN and two brothers) claimed that this will of 19th December had been revoked by a subsequent will, called the Hall will. which, in its turn, being revoked, caused her to die intestate, and so they (the heirs) would take, as heirs, the Hyde Park place. This was the main point of contest. Now, the Surrogate has decided that the first will, giving the property to Mr. CLEU, *was revoked* by the Hall will, so far as the Hyde Park place was concerned ; consequently, that, as to this property, (the Hall will itself being afterwards revoked,) the deceased died intestate. Of course, the heirs take it. But, as CLEU is in possession of it, he can only be ejected by an ejectment suit, which is now pending for that purpose.

But, as the Surrogate holds, that the Hall will did not contain a general revocation clause, (which the heirs assert it did, and claim to have proved,) it left the clause appointing Mr. CLEU as executor, to stand, and, also, so far as any property was concerned, not disposed of by the Hall will—and therefore, admits the will to probate, and appoints CLEU executor. But that appears to be merely a formality, if, as we learn, there is nothing in this State for him to take, or exercise his functions of executor upon ; inasmuch as the will is held revoked as to the *only property here*. But even this formal part of the decision, we understand, the heirs have appealed from, and thus stayed all proceedings under the decree, until the appeal shall be decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Pew-renting in Plymouth Church.

GREAT DEMAND FOR PEWS—INCREASE OF PREMIUMS.

The annual renting of pews in Plymouth Church took place last evening. There was a larger number of people in attendance than on any previous year, the bidding was more spirited, and from ten to twenty per cent. more was realized in premiums than at any previous sale ; and what, perhaps, may be considered as indicating the increasing popularity of the Pastor more than any other one circumstance, is the fact that before 11 o'clock every pew in the house was sold, and each one at a premium ranging from $1 to $160. At previous sales there has always been a few pews left on hand at the close, and generally a large number have been sold at the valuation placed upon them by the Trustees, without premium.

The proceedings were commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, last evening, by Mr. BEECHER, who, in a few happy remarks, announced the business of the evening, and all necessary particulars relative to the renting of the pews. Each pew has a fixed valuation, and the choice of all in the house is offered, without reservation, to the highest bidder—the valuation being the minimum price. A price is fixed upon the seats on one side of each aisle, also designated by the number of the pew to which it is attached. Payment for rent is required for six months in advance. and the Trustees reserve the right to relet any pew or seat on account of the original lessee, if the rent is not paid within thirty days after becoming due. All pews are rented with the understanding that, if not occupied at least ten minutes before the commencement of the services, they may then be assigned to strangers.

Plans—showing the number of each pew, the number of persons it will hold, and the valuation, also the position and valuation of the fixed seats—were supplied in abundance, so that every person desiring to bid could do so intelligently.

Mr. BEECHER having concluded, the auctioneer took the stand and proceeded to call for bids. The first pew was struck off at $160 premium. A number of the most eligible were taken at prices ranging from $140 to $160 each. At premiums ranging from $100 to $140, nearly all of the most desirable were taken. Other lots went off at from $70 to $100, $45 to $70, $25 to $45, and so on down to $17, at which all but sixteen were disposed of. The latter were taken at premiums ranging from $1 to $14 each.

At a little before 11 o'clock, the auctioneer announced that all the pews had been rented, and he proceeded to sell the aisle seats not taken by the pew-holders. Nearly all of them were taken at a premium as fast as the names of applicants and the number of the seat could be entered.

The sale throughout was more than satisfactory to the trustees. They estimate that the amount realized in premiums is from ten to twenty per cent. more than was ever realized before. The valuations placed upon the pews are the same as last year.

THE COURTS.—The City Court was opened on Monday, but transacted no business. Notices of issue must be filed with the Clerk before the 9th inst. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet on Monday next, when a Grand Jury will be impanneled.

ELOPEMENT.—Mrs. JUSTIN ALBIN, wife of SAMUEL ALBIN, eloped from Yaphank on Saturday last with THOMAS ALBIN, a brother of the husband. The faithless wife abandons besides her husband, three young children. She is 25 years old.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to :
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS !
OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS : I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but HERRING'S, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet that if any water had run inside of it, that it had formed ice. Another said, HERRING'S were good, but no Safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over $300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a slight discoloration by steam.

Yours truly,
LANSING BONNELL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

A large assortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING'S, will be sold cheap.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. Parlor Skates. We make a specialty of Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets.

[Advertisement.]

The sacrifice of life at this season is really frightful, and the variations of temperature swell the bills of mortality. Diphtheria, asthma and consumption are on the increase. Use HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and you need feel no alarm.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON Market dull ; sales, to-day, 8,000 bales at 11¼c. for Middling ; sales of three days, 20,000 bales ; receipts, three days, 29,500 bales against 35,500 in corresponding period last year ; decreased receipts to date, at this port, 225,000 bales ; do. at all the ports, 481,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4¼c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. CORN, 71c.@80c. LARD, in bbls., 11c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16d. Exchange on London, 1¾@3 ℔ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@1⅜ discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR dull ; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 50 ; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firm ; Red, $1 30@$1 36 ; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN firm at 62c.@66c. for new, and 68c.@72c. for old White, PROVISIONS firmer ; Mess Pork, $17. LARD, 10¼c. COFFEE active at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.@19c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR very firm at $5 25@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT steady ; white $1 45 ; red $1 30@$1 33. PROVISIONS quiet ; Mess PORK at $16 50@$17 50. WHISKY firm at 18½c.@19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales ; market easier, but prices unchanged. SUGAR 4¼c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 22c.@24c. FREIGHT—Cotton to Liverpool, 11 16d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY at 14c. HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 40. Receipts of the week, 57,000 ; receipts of the season, 357,000. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 11½c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to day 3,500 bales, at 11½c. for Middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62 025,700
Specie	4,204,600
Due from other Banks	8,371,000
Due to other Banks	7,669,000
Deposits	16,719,000
Circulation	7,032,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86¼ ; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 56 ; Long Island Railroad, 11¼ ; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ ℔ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leave.	For	
FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 12
United States	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Palestine	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 19
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 27
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 27
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 29
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 3
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 5
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 10
FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.			
Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 11
W. G. Hewes	New-York	Havana	Jan. 12
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Jan. 15
Mississippi	New-York	Buenos Ayres	Feb. 1

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Nassau, N.P.—J. S. Howell, George Stewart. W. Rodgers, James Seeley, George Crowell, Jas. Whittey, Mrs. Emily Smith, Jos. Stewart, Adam Mickle, New-York ; Daniel Murphy, Hamilton, C. W.; James Coolidge, Boston ; Jos. D. Shurston, Philadelphia ; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hicks and servant, New-York ; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bower, Jersey City ; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Corlies, New-York ; J. H. Crane, do. ; Miss Crane, do. ; Mrs. Merwin, do. ; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Davies, Boston ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hindekoper, Pennsylvania ; G. H. Amsly, Albany. For Havana—Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ballow and child, Philadelphia ; G. W. Faber, New-York ; John Hinkle, Philadelphia ; Mr. Maybe, New-York ; A. Loyle, Philadelphia ; Jos. Cathut, do. ; S. S Bliss, Chicago ; James Ten Eyck, Albany ; Nathaniel Morton, Boston ; E. Platenias, New-York ; Alexander Baring and servant, London ; Jos. Wiggins, New-York ; John Wiggins, do.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets...... 4 50 | Moon rises... 6 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island. 7 21 | Hell Gate.... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken ; Matanzas, Liesgang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Ship Erie, Cavendy, Bremerhaven, Ruger Bros.

Barks Jas. Welsh, Magill, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong ; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Co.; H. Trowbridge, Frisbee, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons ; R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; D. Jex, Guide, Havana, Josiah Jex & Co.

Brig Los Amigos, Warren, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon.

Schooners Life Boat, Reed, Rio Grande, R. B. Eldridge ; S. Duncan, Tyler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Gertrude, Cassidy, Wilmington, Jas. Hand ; Aunt Susan, Pearson, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, &c., Safford & Dodge ; Eclipse, Cook, Sabine Pass, T. B. Chase.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Palestine, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Jan. 2, lat. 46 15, lon. 46 09, passed steamship Canadian, from Portland for Liverpool. The P. brings £9,500 in specie.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Pampero, Lester, San Francisco Sept. 28, with mdse. to Willetts & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 24, lon. 30 W., spoke ship Champion, Lamson, from San Francisco for New-York. Dec. 3, lat. 22 S., lon. 29 W., spoke Spanish bark Hoppett, from River Plate for Havana. Dec. 11, off Cape St. Augustine, Brazil, passed a ship supposed to be the George, from San Francisco. Dec. 23, lat. 20 11, lon. 58 18, spoke ship John Stuart, from Callao for Hampton Roads. Dec. 24, lat. 21 35, lon. 60 26, spoke ship Galatea, from Callao for Hampton Roads, with mainmast sprung. Nov. 17, lat. 53 38 S., lon. 52 24, passed two icebergs.

Ship Industry, (of Boston,) Waters, Manila 151 ds., with sugar, hemp, &c., to master. The Industry took the eastern route, through the Gelolo Passage, and the voyage was thus prolonged 53 ds. to Anjier. Has been N. of Bermuda 20 ds., with heavy northerly gales S. of the Gulf Stream, since crossing which has had light southerly winds and warm, calm weather.

Bark Ella Virginia, (of Baltimore,) Focke, Rio Janeiro Nov. 22, with coffee to Negreponte & Agelasto. Dec. 5, lat. 7 14, lon. 36 50, saw an Am. bark standing S., showing a white and red signal, (horizontal.) Dec. 25, lat. 36, lon. 69 20, passed a herm. brig, of New-York, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Laufair, Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 22, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 8, lat. 33 50, lon. 74 30, spoke brig Eliza Gardner, from Antigua for New-York.

Bark Isaac M. Denson, Barton, Para 25 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Everett. Dec. 21, lat. 21 03, lon. 63, spoke brig Joseph Parks, from Pernambuco for Baltimore.

Bark Johann Benjamin, (Pruss.,) Kuhn, Newcastle 17 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather N. of Bermuda.

Bark Royal Bride, (Br., of P. E. I.,) England, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to order. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Eveling, (Pruss.,) Rentel, Galway 50 ds., in ballast to Funch & Meincke. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Bark Campanero, (of Baltimore,) Dubel, Rio Janeiro Nov. 12, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Franklin, (Br.,) Chisholm, Ragged Island Dec. 16, with salt to J. S. Whitney & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para Dec. 13, with rubber to E. L. Corning & Co. Sld. in co. with brig I. N. Denson, for New-York.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (of St. John. N. B.,) Cole, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mary Cobb, Cromwell, Sombrero, via Hampton Roads 6 ds., with guano to order.

Brig Arabella, Lindsay, Aspinwall Dec. 14, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 21 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Mary Porter, Stacy, Barrel Stake, La., via Hampton Roads, 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich. Experienced heavy weather ; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras ; shifted cargo. Dec. 25, lat. 35 33, lon. 74 50. was boarded by a boat from schr. Caroline E. Hoyt, of Boston, from Malaga for New-York, 56 ds. out, short of provisions ; supplied her.

Schr. Amelia Starkey, (of Harwich,) Weeks, St. Lucia 20 ds., with sulphur ore to J. & G. Knox & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 27 15, lon. 73 35, spoke brig J. M. Sawyer, of Damariscotta, for Matanzas. Same day, spoke schr. Francisco, of Portland, for Cardenas.

Schr. Martha Ann McNeal, (of Philadelphia,) Durfee, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton, &c., for Boston.

Schr. Charles Williams, Golden, Williamston, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Surprise, Case, Alexandria 21 ds., with coal. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (3-masted,) Alexandria 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Alice Ida, Ackley, Virginia, with oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hickman, Chincoteague 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Lynch, Chincoteague 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Marietta Burr, Hafford, Alexandria 10 ds., coal.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Wm. Saulsbury, Hudson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. James Jones, Jones, Norfolk 2 ds., with cotton.
Schr. Elate, Fackmire Alexandria 6 ds., with wheat.
Schr. Yorktown, Woglom, Alexandria 21 ds., flour,
Schr. Alex. Low, Long, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Eveline Ross, Loper, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Loper, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Lydia Ann, Smith, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Stag, Townsend, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Rio Grande, Bloxson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Horizon, Jarvis, Virginia, with wood.
WIND—Sunset, N. W., very light.

Below.

Brig Ina, of Eastport, from St. Domingo.
A foreign bark, from Rotterdam.
Also, a Br. brig, 86 ds. from Newcastle.

Sailed.

Steamships Karnak, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana ; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Far West, for New-Orleans. Barks Fannie, for Cardenas ; Virginia, for Barbados. Brig Energy, for San Francisco. Schooner E. J. Potter, for Sabine Pass.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Arr. bark Marcia, New-Orleans ; schr. Fearless, Miragoane.

Below—Ship Wild Cat, New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Astrea, and Chapin, from Callao, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Arr. ships Chimborazo, London ; Jennie Beals, Bahia ; Enoch, Belfast ; Emilia, Rockland ; North Carolina, Philadelphia.

Jan. 8.—Arr. ship Harraseeket, Antwerp ; bark H. A. Stephenson, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Steamship R. R. Cuyler, from New-York, arr. at Tybee early this morning.

Miscellaneous.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—The ship Washington, previously reported ashore inside of Mobile Bay, has been floated without discharging any cargo ; has sustained no damage. The ship previously reported on fire in Mobile Bay proves to be the Br ship Birmingham, loading for Liverpool ; 800 bales of Cotton burnt ; no particulars relative to vessel.—[By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board Underwriters.]

LOSS OF SCHOONER MATCHLESS OF NEW-LONDON.—Mr. Marquis Crefus, of this City, who arrived, yesterday, from Para, informs us of the loss of the above vessel off Cape St. Roque, Nov. 24—officers and crew saved. She was from Rio Grande for New-York, with a cargo of bone ash ; was commanded by Hinkley, rated A No. 2, of 249 tons burden, built in New-London in 1854, and owned by the master and others.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora Australia—Br. ship, Jardine, from London for Hobarttown, Dec. 3, lat. 12 10 S., lon. 33, 40 ds. out, and all well.

Crusader—ship, bound to Boston, Nov. 13, off Cape Horn.

Hydra—brig, of Searsport, Nov. 22, off the Harbor of Rio Janeiro, going in.

Jacmel—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Australia, Dec. 5, lat. 19 S., lon. 33 W.

Saracen—ship, of Boston, 30 ds. from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Dec. 1, lat. 17 10 S., lon. 32 30.

Wm. Wilson—whaling bark no date, lat. 21 53 S., lon. 1 41 W.; full, and homeward bound, via St. Helena.—By ship Industry.

Zephyr—Dutch bark, from Rotterdam, bound S., Dec. 4, lat. 20 30 S., lon. 31 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Sombrero Dec. 21, schr. Pendleton, for New-London, ldg., to sail in 4 or 5 ds. ; bark Warren, of Baltimore, ldg.; and a herm. brig, just arr.

At Para Dec 13, brigs Mary Emily, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; schrs. Bolden, West, for Salem, ldg.; Eugenia, for Salem in 2 ds.

RIO JANEIRO—In port Nov. 22, ships Sam Dunning, for Mobile 25th; Banshee, Kean, for Baltimore, wtg.; Indian, for New-Orleans, do.; barks Panama, Graves, do., do.; Marion, Fowler, Pernambuco for Baltimore, 25th ; Indus, Lennon, do., do.; Winfred, Immose, do., do.; Flying Cloud, Clemens, for New-York, do.; Minnesota, Baynes, hence, disctg.; Roanoke, do.-do.; Floresta, Welsh, from Pernambuco, wtg.; Sarah A. Nickels, Nickels, from Searsport, arr. 21st ; brigs Naumey, for New-Orleans, to sail 25th ; Selma. Stetson, for New-York, do., and others not recollected.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon..........................Sole Lessee and Manager
RAREY
LECTURES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The hundreds who were unable to obtain admission on Tuesday evening,
are respectfully notified that
MR. RAREY
will deliver a third and fourth
LECTURE
On THURSDAY EVENING
and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
See future advertisement.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germaine, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Just vacated a suite of very desirable apartments, fronting on 5th-av., suitable for a large family ; also some small parlors and bedrooms all having baths attached. Board at table d'hote ; private tables, or meals à la carte.

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LA JOSE DE LA MAISON, comedie en trois actes.
LE LAIT D'ANESSE, vaudeville en un acte.

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FRENCH MERINOES,
Only 50 cents per yard,
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WASHING MACHINE CHALLENGE.—I challenge the proprietors of every Washing Machine in the known world to produce a Family Washing Machine that will compare and wash as many clothes in five minutes as mine—the trial to be public ; and I make no exceptions as to price or cost of machines. These machines are about as big as a chair, and all made of wood—no iron to rust the clothes, and will be sold for $5 apiece. They wash eight towels in one minute, a shirt in one minute, and a sheet or table cloth in two minutes, and then wring them out dry beside. Think of that—without spilling one drop of water Persons in the City or country, and used to selling patent rights, can make $3,000 by 1st of April, by selling town rights or manufacturing them, for the people will have them. I will sell county rights for $100 and upward. Apply at No. 72 Henry-st., New-York, before 8½ A. M., and after 6 in the evening, where the machine can be seen in operation. Address VAN HOESEN & BROTHERS, Proprietors of Merchants' Police Night Watch, No. 67 South-st., where all communications must be addressed.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED bedrooms, containing all the modern conveniences, to let, together or separate, with or without full or partial board. Also, single rooms, on uncommonly moderate terms. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. References exchanged.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROOKLYN SKATING CLUB.—MEMBERS of the Club and their friends are notified to meet at the South Ferry, THIS DAY, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M., to proceed to the Club Pond. corner of 3d-st. and 5th-av. Extra cars will be provided.